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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,252—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
P.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	12th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	6267	J. B. London ..	19th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7458	W. B. Andrews.	26th "
* SHANNON	4192	F. Cole	2nd April.
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* CLYDE	4099	E.H. Gordon	16th "
P.M.L. CARTHAGE	6267	J. B. London ..	23rd "
* SHANNON	4192	F. Cole	30th "
P.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	7th May.
* CLYDE	4098	E. H. Gordon ..	14th "
P.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson ..	21st "
SHANNON	4192	F. Cole	28th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7268	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
CLYDE	4099	L. H. Moule	11th "
PENINSULAR	6297	W. A. Wheler.	18th "
SHANNON	4192	F. Cole	25th "
ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th "
EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
SHANNON	4192	F. Cole	23rd "
ARABIA	8000	A.W. Adamson	30th "

Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on

Steamers marked * proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and cannot take passengers for Europe.

Steamers marked ‡ proceed to Aden, and passengers change there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

The Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only such packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich ..	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and ANCONA, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	16th Mar. 1898
MARIA VALERIA	R. Mitis	4,435	12th April 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 675

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, by St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis ...	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	19th March 1898
			Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbengo	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,030	Fianolin...	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

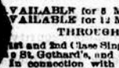
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—9-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY [illegible] BY P. & O MAIL, and [illegible] including non-Liners [illegible] FOR COMMISSION. [illegible] selection of berths [illegible] Railway [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 17th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th March, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons about the 14th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

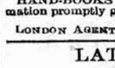
PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LATHAM & Co.,



BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis alone gives relief.

UNRIVALLED.
UNRIVALLED.
UNRIVALLED.

[illegible] the unrivalle remedy for [illegible] and THROAT TROUBLES [illegible]

[illegible] Chemists, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded to country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current years.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI. Bunder Road.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the Sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The "cuisine" will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories.

The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened for traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON, Proprietrix.

or to SPENCER & Co., LD., Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A

COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN

by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of

"BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

Our celebrated SPECIAL, [illegible] TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST [illegible] invaluable to people who suffer from [illegible] of a tropical climate. May be had in [illegible] Nickel, Silver or Gold [illegible] nickel gauze cups, Stirrups [illegible] ders and Globes.

Spectacles [illegible]

[illegible] CO., LD.,
[illegible] POONA.
[illegible] GERMANY.
[illegible] of Dr. Gloël for [illegible]
[illegible] Royal College of Physicians [illegible]
[illegible] situation surrounded [illegible]
[illegible] GLOEL.

[illegible] Commercials, B[illegible]

—GENT'S—
—HOSIERY—
—HATS—
—UNDERCLOTHING—
—TIES—
—SCARVES—
—COLLARS.—

LATEST WEST END DESIGNS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWUR. BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

PARROT CAGES.
BREEDING CAGES.
GLASS DOMES.
HERLANQUIAN TEA SETS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
DRESSING CASES.
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LEATHER TRUNKS.
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HAND BAGS.
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WORK CASES.
OPERA GLASSES.
SILVER TOP SCENT BOTTLES.
TOURIST CASES.
JEWEL CASES.
SCENT CASES.
MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES IN CASES.
WRITING CASES.
LAMPS.
GIRLS' TRICYCLES.
GAMES.
FLASKS.
LUGGAGE LABELS
PIPES.
STATIONERY CASES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY

Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments,

USE

CALVERT'S 20 per cent.
CARBOLIC SOAP,

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English rate).

IF USED AT BEDTIME IT WILL PREVENT MOSQUITO BITES.

Extract of letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa:—"Here the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."

From GARDNER BLACKMORE, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand:—"When travelling through Australia, we used Calvert's 20 per cent Carbolic Soap where bitten by large Ants and Centipedes. It quickly healed the spot and drove away the pain. We also found it to be the handiest remedy for horses' sores and galls on camels."

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
6d.; 1s., 1s. 6d., & 1lb. 5s. Tins, or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d., Pots.
FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH AND STRENGTHENING THE GUMS.

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath, and prevent infection by inhalation.

AVOID IMITATIONS which are NUMEROUS and UNRELIABLE.

From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul Manchester:—"Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is *the best I ever used*. In this opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."

The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS.

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

PLAGUE PREVENTATIVES.

CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY

MURKIMAR PILLS—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative: employed as a Perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bubonic Plague, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers and Cholera, per box of 16 Pills, Ans. 4.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC—As a Preventative a small dose every morning prevents and wards off attacks of Epidemic Fevers, Plague, &c., and Chill and Ague disappear under its wonderful effects as if by Magic, MANY CASES of BUBONIC PLAGUE have been CURED by this wonderful Remedy; it is worth trying. Re. 1.

QUININE PILLS—of different strength. Tasteless and convenient to take.

QUININE WINE—Gives Tonic to the System and makes it a proof against attacks of Fever Epidemic or otherwise. Ans. 12 and Re. 1.

&c., &c.

DISINFECTANTS.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE, in all sizes.
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT FLUID, by bottles and gallons.
CARBOLIC POWDER, of recognized strength in all quantities.
IODINE CRYSTALS AND TINCTURE.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH CRYSTALS.
CONDY'S FLUID GENUINE.
EUCALYPTUS OIL.
SANITAS OIL.
EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTANT—composed of Eucalyptus and Thyme.
NAPHTHALINE, in Balls or Powder.
SANOPENNIES, for hanging in the Rooms.
INDIA AIR PURIFIER, in handsome frames.
SULPHUR Rocks and Powder.

&c., &c.

Chemists. MADON SONS & CO., Druggists.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	32 0	39 0	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	43 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 6	44 10	53 14	69 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for Cash or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Cash.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Primer	300 0	
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	360 0	
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	360 0	
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	400 0	
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	320 0	
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	260 0	

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,25,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords conclusive testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1858).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,962,897 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,894 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£398,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,0[illegible]

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF [illegible]

Authorized Capital.....£1,000,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE C[illegible]

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £10[illegible]

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared [illegible] Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & C[illegible]

I, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WAN[illegible]

"THE [illegible]

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Surveying & Mathematical Instruments only from well-known Makers, principally Elliott Brothers and W. F. Stanley, for whom we are the appointed agents. The guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as these makers is highly esteemed by the Profession, although instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Correspondence Cards, Foreign and Inland Note Papers, Mourning Stationery, Ball Programmes and Menus, Masonic Designs, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Stationery.

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Monograms designed by experienced Artists. Arms, Crests and Address Dies engraved. Note Paper and Envelopes brilliantly illuminated by hand, in gold and silver, bronze and colours. Visiting Card Plates engraved and Cards printed in one day.

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…ARIOUS MATERIALS, PHOTOGRAPHS OF …DIA, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, GLOBES, MAPS, GAMES, PLAYING …, DESPATCH AND CASH BOXES, WRITING CASES, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, ACCOUNT BOOKS.

…OLI TO-DAY THEATRE.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, AT 5 P.M.
MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S POPULAR READINGS
(in Gujerati)
From "BHOLO DOLO" (Part VI.)
being his Parsi adaptation of
S. Lover's "HANDY ANDY."
…ssion by Tickets at Annas 4 each,
to all parts of the House.
SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C. S. I., has kindly consented to preside.

…S. "FRANKSOME HALL."
…and 11th MARCH, 1898,
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE …VERY of their CARGO from the "PRINCE'S …" Packages or Broken Packages must be surveyed before …ance from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline …sponsibility in regard to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
…ght will be delivered into Consignees' godowns, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed …Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
…Shah SOLABJI will attend every morning to survey …ages, and all Claims must be certified to by him, …ust be within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
…Agents.
…Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY,
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* is published for despatch by each Overland Mail from Europe, and contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
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NOTICE.
…RS. MISSIRIAH TREASURYWALLA, …ll be in Attendance from TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., daily except Sundays, at Abdul Rahiman Street, between …s No. 9 and 10, and in Khetwadi, 8th Lane, 2 and …P.M., for the INOCULATION of all persons wishing to …the benefit of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT …PLAGUE.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
…Health Department, Bombay, 11th March, 1898.

CLERK & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
OPPOSITE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.
WE have always in STOCK a LARGE COLLECTION of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Presentation Goods, Fancy Figures, Table Ornaments, Lady Companions …, Animals, Indian Figures, &c.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, which have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES …OUT CHANGE IN STERLING.

…PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
…E BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, …AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
…to the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the De… of the Overland Mail for Europe.
…bay Price Current contains—
…ally-Written Market Report.
… Report, &c.
…y of Cotton Exports during the Week.
… and Exports of Bullion.
…ive Summaries of Exports from Bombay …per Ships' Manifests, with the total Ex… month, and for the same period, as far …back as 1886, respectively.
…ive Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, …ote Bombay from Great Britain up to …date for the month, and the same …back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
…and Rates of Exchange.
…ls in Bombay Harbour on the date of …Arrivals and Departures of Vessels …ngagements.
…bscription in advance...Rs. 10.
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…S BY AUCTION.
…R. JOHNSTON & Co.,
…& MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
…rviceable Stores, Stoneware and …t lanterns, Empty Iron Drums, …ty K. O. Boxes, Clinker, Old …Cast-iron, Coal, Ashes, &c.
…C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the …r the City of Bombay, Messrs. …Co. will sell by Public Auction, …instant, at 1-30 p.m., at Colaba …ite the Tramway Stables, con…(English and Country) and at 2-30 …Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of a lot …on and stoneware pipes and fittings, a num…anterns and iron cradles, empty k-oil boxes …at 4 p.m., at Love Grove Pumping Station, …a quantity of coal-ashes and other stuff, …old rubber, empty iron drums, old electric …cobalt, fire-bars, etc.
…ational Commissioner for the City of …RIES, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell …the Arthur Crawford Markets, on …March, 1898, at 11 a.m., the right of …leading fees from cattle-dealers, …Bombay Municipal Slaughter-…at 4 p.m., at Arthur Crawford …Mutton Markets, …Market, Colaba …from fresh and …places not …

NOTICES.

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BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED at the SECRETARIAT, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, at 5-30 P.M.

The Exhibition will be open daily, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Military Band in attendance.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Season Tickets 3 rupees.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on 15th March at 9-30 p.m., at the Secretariat.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at Sirdar Mansion, Apollo Bunder, at 5-45 P.M., on FRIDAY, 18th March, 1898.

BUSINESS:

1. To pass the accounts for the past year.
2. To Elect Stewards for the Season, 1898-99.
3. To discuss any other business which may be brought forward.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by Government to INQUIRE into the present condition and working of the Government Law School will meet in the Common Room of the Elphinstone College, at 2-30 p.m., on MONDAY, March 21st, 1898, and following days. Gentlemen desirous of submitting any statement in writing for the consideration of the Committee are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned, at Poona, on or before the 15th instant. Gentlemen who wish to offer evidence orally are similarly requested to submit their Names, with a short summary of the points on which they desire to give evidence.

E. GILES,
Chairman of the Committee.
Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HENRY VANDYKE CARTER, M. D., DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of Deputy Surgeon-General HENRY VANDYKE CARTER, M.D., deceased, who died at No. 2, Belgrave Crescent Scarborough, within the District of the North and East Ridings of the County of York, England, on the 4th day of May, 1897, and Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout British India were granted on the 5th day of March, 1898, to VERNON BATTHYANY HECTOR BAYLEY, Esq., Bombay, Solicitor, of No. 30, Esplanade Road, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of the undersigned his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Undersigned the Attorneys of the said Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1898.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BAYLEY AND DUNLOP,
Administrator's Attorneys, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
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METAL MERCHANTS,
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CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these lines SAIL from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN (SUPERB PASSENGER SCENERY), YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO, PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 6½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries involved in modern Railway travel.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shot on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
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Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
15 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. Of ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Dispensers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "The World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THESE WORDS.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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BOMBAY.

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RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
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Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
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ESTABLISHED 1863.
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RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 6,300,000
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NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 15,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
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By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 25th Jul 1897

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IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.
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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "Na…tional Observer," May 5, 1894.
John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—" M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a cet immense volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Adieu voila une nuit. C'est le bal que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir, Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit.—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est ourieux, Lubin.—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.
" M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination.'—Journal des Debats, 14. O'Neill…Thomasin, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assemblies, des eclairs qui ouvrent un lointain des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos …'—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—

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	671	50	all	9 per ct.	
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	900	500	500	dvd Rs.35	485
	500	1,000	...	...	820
	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.9	675
	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,040
	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	900
	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	980
	6,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	132
	600	500	500	25	705 xd
	1,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	525
	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	625
	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,020
	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	515
	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,540
	2,500	500	500	dvd 25	540 xd
	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	660
	700	500	500	40	670
	1,500	500	500	25	665 xd
	500	1,000	1,000	50	990
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	500	500	500	50	980
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	7,700	100	100	Nil	par
	500	1,000	1,000	125	325
	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
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	753	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,280
	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	815
	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,280
	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2025
	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	775
	1,000	500	500	15	365
	1,212	250	250	dv Re.12½	250
	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	330
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	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	580
	500	1,000	1,000	50	815
	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
	500	500	500	25	540
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	580
	500	1,000	1,000	50	815
	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
	500	500	500	25	540
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	580
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	550	250	250	25	275
	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
	...	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
	150	6,500	500	dvd Rs30	1,100
	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	900
	450	500	500	dvd Rs40	355 xd
	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
	300	all	all	15 pr. ct.	210
	300	500	500	53	70
	250	1,000	1,000	35	340
	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	380
	100	250	...	15	265
	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	360
	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 16	160
	150	500	0	20	400 xd
	500	500	7	0	375
	500	500	500	30	980
	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
	400	2,000	750	50	490
	200	250	250	Nil.	75
	37	200	all	15	200 xd
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				Half-yearly	
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	800	50	50	12	45
	5,000	100	100	12	145
	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000 xd
	500	375	625	75	1,162 xd
	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	57
	4,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
	1,000	500	500	50	1,200
	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	295
	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
	2,000	500	500	50	82
	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	18
	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	170
	4,000	200	175	Nil	345
	500	1,000	300	...	183
	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
	1,000	100	200	...	60
	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	74
	6,00	100	1,000	dvd Rs20	487
	1,00	10	10	5	404
	2,00	50	50	00	1,022
	1,50	10	10	00	15
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Bar Gold, touch (10 touch)	" 24-1
Bar American	" 24
Bar Bombay	" 24
Bar Fine	" 23-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	99-13
Three-and-a-half per cent Inscribed	71
Municipal 4 per cent. Debenture Loans	118
New Bombay Loan 3 per cent. 1897	
Ditto 3½ per cent. 1897	
Bombay Port Trust Debenture 4 per cent.	102 1-2

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
		1-32d.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 1-16m., 2-8a. Low water, 7-29m., 7-38a.
Bombay Extra Races.
B. V. R., Commandant's parade, afternoon.
B. V. A., Wheal cup competition.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Music at the Racecourse, 3-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water 1-54m., 2-57a. Low water, 7-57m., 8-22a.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Bamanwady.
P. and O. s. s. Candia (extra), due to arrive.
Tivoli Theatre, Mr. K. N. Kabraji's readings from "Bholo Dolo," 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Ibo, Chinde, Delagoa Bay, Beira, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, and Mozambique, per extra s. s. Furulla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Monday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERVANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February last was 3,120, the daily average being 111. The total of new patients was 330.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet, this afternoon, at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 5-30, for a local run. To-morrow a run has been arranged for Danda, near Bandora, when members meet at the same Statue, at 6-15 a.m., and at Mornby Villard, at 6-45 a.m.

A TRAM ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, the coroner held an inquest on view of the body of A. B. Cabral, a pensioner, aged 80 years, and residing at Girgaum Back Road. It appeared from evidence that whilst attempting to get into a tram car the deceased fell on Girgaum Road, on the 5th of February last, fracturing his right thigh-bone. He died the day before yesterday at 9 a.m. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE RACECOURSE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Mahaluxmi Racecourse, this afternoon, at 3-30:—

March	To the Front ... Ord Hume
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck ... Suppe
Selection	Rip Van Winkle ... Planquette
Mazurka Russe	Le Cazarine ... Louis Ganne
Fantasia (No I)	Maritana ... Wallace
Valse	Ideala ... Bucalossi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Balkrishna Ramchandra, a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway and living at Dammer Lane, Gamdavie, has reported to the police that on the 18th ultimo he locked up his house and went to live at Mahim. On the 8th instant he received certain information, in consequence of which he came to his house and found that an entry had been effected by breaking open a window, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 127, had been stolen. Mahadev Narayan, a Brahmin, residing in Dammer Lane, has reported to the police that he was removed to the Byculla Segregation Camp by the plague authorities, on the 18th ultimo. On the 8th instant he came to his house on receiving certain information, and found that some persons had effected an entrance into his house by removing some planks from a wooden wall and had stolen from his boxes and cupboards gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, collectively valued at about Rs. 975.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Carrol Road, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Ashabee, aged four years, daughter of a foreman, employed in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and residing on that road. About 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the deceased was, with several other neighbours, witnessing the performance of a monkey on the road in front of the house. Suddenly a bullock cart, laden with coal, came up, and as it was passing by the bullocks took fright at the crowd of people. The spectators began to run to and fro, and in the confusion the deceased came in front of one of the bullocks and was knocked down. The near pair of the wheels passed over her, fracturing her legs and left hand. The father took her to the J. J. Hospital, where the injuries were dressed, and he was asked to allow the girl to be detained in the hospital for treatment, but he refused to do so and conveyed Ashabee home back. She grew worse and died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—During this week a change has taken place in the weather, the days and night being warmer than before.—Vasantlal Varajlal, Balaukhram, Navabshankar, and Harilal have applied to the District Judge, asking him to declare the election in the wards in which they stood as candidates null and void. Mr. Roshanlal Nahalchand, one of the unsuccessful candidates for a seat in the Municipal Corporation, has been appointed honorary magistrate to try petty complaints against persons for infringing municipal rules.—It is rumoured that Mr. T. D. Fry, the District Judge of Ahmedabad, is going England on long furlough leave.—Two unhappy incidents occurred in the Gujrat College very recently, owing to the prevalence of plague at Baroda and elsewhere. There is an overcrowding of resident students in the College. Hence, on the suggestion of the medical officer in charge of the College, the Principal, Rev. Dr. Davies, issued an order that all the students residing in the College quarters should get themselves vaccinated. The medical officer visited the quarters into which the College premises for the purpose of vaccination, and the boys wished the medical officer to vaccinate them in their own quarters. This led to a difference between the principal and the students, and the former issued an order that the students refusing to be vaccinated in the premises should leave the College quarters. Some thirty students, getting frightened, left the quarters and went to live in a bungalow in the neighbourhood of the College. The matter was at once reported by the principal to the president of the Gujrati College Board, who, it is gratifying to say, has brought about an amicable settlement, with the result that the students obeyed the order of their principal.—Another incident that happened in connection with the same College is, that some of the boys of the College, with assistance of some persons outside it, started a Debating Society, to discuss the "Topics of the day." The learned principal strongly objected to the opening of such an institution as that, but on the representation being made to the promoters of the society, who very wisely withdrawing, the society ceased to exist. It is a sorry sight to see school and College boys dabling in politics and struggling to become great men before their time. It is a great disadvantage to such boys inasmuch as they fritter away their most valuable time in such profitless pursuit, and by missing their studies they mar their future prospects. After finishing the school and the college courses that one may either take to law and politics, or agriculture or science. No doubt a very wise step was taken by the able principal, which saved these young men from ruin.—Mr. Vrajlal Sakerlal Vakil has filed a petition in the District Court against the election of Mr. Somnath Bhudhar, the member for Khadia No. 1, praying for the cancellation of his election. It is said that many more petitions will be soon filed, in praying for a re-count of votes in some of the wards.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.

THE annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library for the years 1896-1897 was held yesterday at the library premises, Bhendy Bazar Road, under the presidency of Mr. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed. Bawa Shahbuksh Goolmahomed, the honorary secretary, read the notice convening the meeting. Moonshi Asif Omer Ghogari, the librarian, read the report, for the three years in question, from which it appeared that the subscribers had been making good use of the English, Persian, Arabic, and Gujerati books, upwards of 3,000 in number, which were kept in the library. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—That the meeting records with deep regret the untimely and lamentable death of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, its president, who from the starting of the library to the day of his death continued his connection with the institution and rendered it all possible assistance that owing to his unexpected death, the library was closed, and the annual general meeting for that year was postponed. That this meeting expresses its deep regret at the loss of an experienced and valuable counsellor, and desires that a copy of this resolution, signed by the honorary secretary, be handed by the president to the deceased gentleman's family. That the report and accounts of the library for the years 1895-96-97, with the audited accounts be adopted and passed. That in accordance with clause 10 of the rules, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee be elected as president for the year 1898. That the managing committee be composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Sirdar Haji Omer Jamal, Mcea Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Haji Ismail Haji Hashim, Bawa Shakbuksh Goolmahomed, and Munshi Mahomed Hoosein Maktabwalla. Messrs. Abdool Carrim Haji Noormahomed, L. A., and Moonshi Goolamali Goolamhussein were appointed auditors; and Haji Ahmed N. Attar and Husain Joosub Noormahomed were appointed stock-communicators. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TO-DAY.

Ships Boats Handicap Race. Start at 3 30 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
R. I. M. Dockyard Cutter	Mr. A. Monk.
H M. S. Magdala's "	Mr. Geo, W. Silvester

Course No. 5, viz., from Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 8 78 miles.

Yacht's Handicap Race. Start at 3-45 p.m.

Boat's Name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr. E. S. Luard
Chita	Mr. E. Comber
Pixie	Messrs. E. R. Smetham and G. E. Hawse
Kismet	Mr. W. P. Symonds
Melody	Mr. J. B. K. Mackbeth
Mannikin	Officers, R. A.
Red Rose	Mr. C. E. Palmer

Course No. 8, viz., from Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Port, round Tucker Bencon, leaving it to Port, thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee vessel. Length of course 6 3 miles.

Tomtit Class Race, Start at 4-0 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Tomtit	Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins
May	Commander, W. Chandler
Lorna	Mr. M. P. Baird
Coralie	Mr. C. H. Byrne
Midge	Officers, R. A.

Course No. 13, viz., from Committee vessel round Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard round ... with R flag at South Troopship Buoy ... to starboard, and thence to Committee ... times (round). Length of course 5·7

THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few ... "Oriflame" sprinkled on a wet tooths ... rather, which thoroughly cleanses ... impurities, hardens the gums, ... gives to the teeth a pearling ... ragrance to the breath. It ... from decayed teeth or ... tion.

BREAKING A BAILIF'S NOSE.

THE ACCUSED FINED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed investigation of the case in which Shapurji Framji, a bailiff in the Small Causes Court, charges Clive Durant with causing hurt to him. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused defended his own case.

Four witnesses on behalf of the accused having been examined,

The magistrate gave his decision. In doing so he said: In this case a very great deal of time has been spent in dealing with matters quite outside the case itself. The charge is whether the accused on the 4th January last voluntarily caused hurt to the complainant. That the accused did cause hurt to the complainant he admits. It is further proved by almost all the witnesses in the case—at any rate by all of those who are called to depose to the facts of the actual assault. The defence is that the accused was induced to act as he did on grave and sudden provocation. As to that he alleges that the complainant stated, at the Dhobi Talao Police Station, that he had arrested the accused, as he did, because he (the accused) swindled everybody in Hyderabad for the last ten years; and the accused warned him not to repeat that statement; and that he did, so adding he could prove it; and that then the blow complained of was struck. For the truth of this defence the court has to depend entirely on the word of the accused in his statement made here and upon the evidence of Almeida. That witness is, upon his own showing, absolutely unreliable; more than one ground, and the accused had not succeeded in getting any one of his other witnesses to bear out the state of facts which he alleges. There were many other people present when the words alleged to have been spoken are said to have been used, and not one of these witnesses supports the case for the defence in the least. The witness Fonseca, who cannot be regarded, in my opinion as in any way hostile to the accused, states that there were hot words between the complainant and the accused, and that the complainant used words to the effect that the accused was a scoundrel and that he had known him for ten years, and that thereupon the assault took place. The question for me is whether the provocation of which a statement was sufficiently grave and sudden to have deprived the accused of his self-control, and thereby to furnish an excuse for his act. If I were to accept the accused's own statement of the affair as absolutely correct, which I cannot do, it is evident that the provocation given was not sufficient to deprive him of his self-control. The blow, according to his statement, was a punishment to the complainant for using the insulting words a second time, and not the exhibition of feeling following upon the utterance of the words themselves. So that even if the accused's case is true there was not sudden and grave provocation sufficient to excuse his act. But I do not consider his case proved, nay, it is for the accused, for his defence, to prove it. He has constantly spoken of his witnesses being tampered with, of deliberate perjury on the part of the witnesses for the prosecution, and of having the most reliable source of information, but the result of a conspiracy against him. Nothing of the sort has been proved and I have absolutely no reason to believe there is any ground whatever for any one of those statements. I may add that from the moment the accused's case appears to be a great deal too ready to avenge supposed insults by personal violence, for he says that he threatened the complainant with a repetition of the assault at the gate of the prison. I can find no ground whatever for this second threat—none, I mean, to justify it. But it confirms my opinion of the absence of provocation in the former case. Upon consideration of the evidence I must convict the accused of the offence charged. The assault itself was not so far as it went of a particularly gross nature. It was a blow with the fist on the complainant's face, and not given with any weapon. It was, however, a heavy blow, and resulted in a fracture of the complainant's nose—a result, which I have held, the accused did not intend or anticipate. I consider this the penalty I must inflict, and consider that having regard to the fact that the accused has been previously convicted of a similar offence, as appears by his statement, it would be sufficient if I impose upon the accused, as I do, a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The accused paid the fine.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A CO-WIFE.

IMPRATRIX VS. TAPI, WIFE OF BAPU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R.S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in December last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The accused was charged with committing culpable homicide by causing the death of one Revu. Bapu Sakharam, a Kunbi of Wadh, had two wives. The elder wife was Revu, and the younger Tapi, the accused. The accused apparently proved to be the cause that the two wives used to quarrel among themselves. On 21th October last, they left home together to go to their husband's field for weeding grass and cutting and carrying it. They were seen going in the direction of the field in the afternoon. About 4 or 5 p.m., the accused was noticed at the nulla washing her clothes. The husband said that the deceased once returned home in the evening, and when questioned as to where Revu was, she made no reply. Bapu and his servant Nanda set out after dusk in search of Revu, and found her lying wounded on the bank of the field. She was able to speak a little in a faltering tone, and she said the accused had struck her with a scythe. Bapu carried her home on his back, but she expired a short time after. The accused was then absent. Rao Saheb Cassinachji Khan Saheb Yakirji Jeswaji, Dr Dinshah B Master, Dr P J DeSouza, Dr L J Pinto, Dr Peinthe Dr W Lyall, Dr Nanabhai Ratanji, Police Supdt W H Hack, Police Constables C Roberts J M Waker, Framji Bhikaji, J Barker, B C Harris, H Page, W C Jolliffe, W G Bartley, W Sloane, W A Cordeaux and, Sultanji Sadakali.

D. WARD.

Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, R N Parmanand, H D Panthake, S V Kantak, Mulraj Khatau, Dr D J Mauri, N R Ranina, Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton, M J Talyarkhan, Dr Framji Shapurji, S G Velinkar, P Narayenji, Narayen Trumbak Vaidya, Ganesh Trumbak Vidya, Col Frencis, R M Lisard Dunlop, C Macrae, Louis Penny, C W Chitty, E B Raikes, G H Farran, P R Wilson, S A Nathan, F M Banaji, E R Khote, Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Dr M B Colah, Chunilal Motilal, Mulji B Jhethwa, Dr M D Cama, Sundernath D Khote, N B Jassawalla, Suresh K R Cama, Police Supdt J MacDarmaid, Police Constable, M E Hurst, C E Allix, O K Raitar, W Good, W A B Vardon, H P DeBurgh and Narayen Vithoji,

E WARD.

Messrs D. MacDonal, Abdul Razzak bin Castra, Haji Camrudin J. J. DeSouza, George Lund, F. C Raghma A. D. Pathare, Joseph Isaac, Hakim Mohomed Hussain Khan Bahadur, Constable Lutchma Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, P. F. Bhandara, Manoji Raghoji, J. Karadi Lingu, T. S. Bennett, T. K. Anderson, Police Supdt. W. J. Nolan, Police Constables, W. Barcott, H. Williamson, J. W. Manley, J. Chambers, W. Saunderson, C. J. Hopper, W. Sheehy, A. L. Hayter, E. Coxon H. R. Todman and Ramchandrao Bhimrao.

F & G WARDS.

Messrs. Vussonji Khimji, K M Shroff, Vosudeo Acharya, Cjoverji Kavasji Tavaria, Dattatraya N Vaidya, Anant Narayen Dalvi, Dyal Moolji, K F Newasa, Shaikadam Esufbhoy, Rajaram K Vaidya, Sydenham Jacobs, Ramchandra Sadoba Sguzi, Police Supdt. Lee Smith, Police Constables S O Keeffe, O J Holdway, J Ellis, J George, J R Murray, H Ingram, and G Walton.

BANDORA OBSERVATION CAMP.

The daily average of persons in the Bandora Observation Camp is about 600. It is worthy of note as showing the value of detention that cases of plague have been known to occur in the camp after seven days' detention. Several cases have taken place three or four days after the arrival of families. Minute investigation made into the antecedents of each case by the authorities has clearly proved that the individual attacked came from a plague-stricken locality in Bombay and must have imported the disease, for no two cases that have occurred in camp so far have borne the slightest connection one with the other. Without an observation camp at Bandora, therefore, it can be understood with what facility the plague would have spread into the surrounding villages in Thana and Bandora itself. It is necessary for the opponents of quarantine, observes a correspondent, to bear this in mind, for while trade is interfered with to a certain extent under existing measures, the absence of observation and detention would have probably contributed to the entire dislocation of it by this time owing to the utter demoralization that would have set in by the spread of the disease and heavy mortality. Persons bearing inoculation certificates four or five days old and over are usually, we are informed, permitted to pass through Bandora without detention. Would it not be advisable in order to encourage inoculation to introduce the same rules elsewhere?

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the A Ward, Colaba, a suspicious case of fever was detected at the Tower, Middle Colaba, and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the same ward, Fort, four cases occurred in the following places:—one case on the roadside, Frere Road, was examined after death, one case from Nanabhoy Lane, sent to Parsee Fever Hospital, one from Cochin Street, and one from Goa Street were removed to hospitals. Four imported cases were removed from this district, one case from Parsee Bazaar, brought from Grant Road, removed to Modykhana Hospital, one from G. T. Hospital, admitted from Grant Buildings, Colaba, removed to Modykhana Hospital, one roadside case, Cochin Street, brought from Byculla, Sutar Chawl, was found dead, and one case from Modykhana Camp, brought from Grant Road, removed to Modykhana Hospital. In the C Ward, Market section, one case and three deaths, Dhobie Talao section two cases and one death, and Fattewady section four cases and one death were recorded. In the E Ward, Byculla section, 29 cases and one death, Mazagon one case and one one death, and Tardeo section one case and one death were reported, Nagpada and Kamatipura sections reports were not received. In the F and G Wards two plague deaths were reported, and three contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 480 persons were detained in the Wari Bunder Camp and 540 in the Modykhana Camp.

POLICE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

One policeman was admitted into the Police Plague Hospital, yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, suffering from plague, and he died at four o'clock in the afternoon. There are at present five patients in the hospital.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and Sion causeways 1,750, making a total of 2,111 persons. Departures by sea 1,218, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,930, making a total of 3,148 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,037 persons.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	8	2	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	11	1	19
	Chuckla	3	0	
	Umarkhady	4	1	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	15	4	46
	Dhobi Talao	5	5	
	Pasandy	3	2	
	Bhuleshwar	10	0	
	Khara Talao	1	6	
	Kumbarwada	0	3	
D	Khetwady	20	4	28
	Girgaum	2	1	
	Chowpatty	2	1	
	Walkeshwar	1	3	
	Mahaluxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	0	3	69
	Tarwaly	0	4	
	Second Nagpada	0	4	
	Kamatipura	0	8	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	5	
	First Nagpada	2	0	
F	Parel	0	3	9
	Sewree	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	1	8
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	a1	0	4
	North & Unknown	57	2	
	HOSPITALS.		4	
	Parsee		1	
	Khoja		6	
	Grant Road		1	
	St George's		3	
	Lohana		0	
	Wari Bunder		3	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jaio, Parel		3	
	Telagu		2	
	Bipon Road		0	
	Hindu		6	
	Dharavi		0	96
	Arthur Road		6	
	Nizampura		8	
	Genl Mahomedan		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		13	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		3	
	Police		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Cutchi Memon		2	
	Narielwady		1	
	Brahma Khatri		6	
	Govt. House, Parel		9	
	Maratha		4	
	Total	155	137	285
	Total plague deaths to date	23,579	20,292	
	Same date last year	86	56	172

a European.

PLAGUE AUTHORITIES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Plague Authorities and are authorized to receive information regarding deaths, register the same, and issue certificates of registration. All District Plague Officers, all District Medical Officers and all Sub-Divisional Medical Officers are ex-officio Plague Authorities for the purpose of this notification:—

A WARD.

Messrs. G W Roughton, W Almon, J J Mody, Prof. O V Muller, Prof. M MacMillan, C Hummel, H O Coates, D A Pinder, J A Kirkbride, C MacAlpin, Howard, A Crawford, Dr A Meyer, S E Warden, Police Supdt. H Brewin, Police Constable R P H Flanagan, W Wilkins, J D Montague, G Mann, J Gannon, A Brewin, D Williamson, S E J Flanagan, Messrs. H M Pigeon, E M Slater, W Pearson, B B Patel, Manockji Jamsetji Gandevia, C E Macdonal, B Entee, R J Tata, M M Murzban, Dr. Saher, Dr Nariman, Dr J J Cursetji, Dr Darabsett. Damodhur Goverdhandass, Dr N N Katrak.

B WARD.

Messrs. Vithalrao K Vandekar, Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Oomar, David Solomon, G Moses, Fenwick, Dhanji Gohanji, Police Supdt. H Gowan, Police Constable H A Wilson, W R Jones, C J Power, D Hennsworth, G R Mayers, H A Porrett Mirza Mahomed Ali, A Mynn, P Sullivan Shaikh, Ibrahim Imam.

C WARD.

Messr. Pooranmal G Singani, Moulvi Hadatoola. J M Dukte, Tapidass B Damania, Hassanali Mahomedalli, Manmoandas Kashidas, Dr Motilal Harkisondas, Maneckjal Damodardass Shaw, H A Spencer, Police Supdt. Ratchford, Police Constable Cassinachji, Khan Saheb Yakirji Jeswaji, Dr Dinshah B Master, Dr P J DeSouza, Dr L J Pinto, Dr Peinthe Dr W Lyall, Dr Nanabhai Ratanji, Police Supdt W H Hack, Police Constables C Roberts J M Waker, Framji Bhikaji, J Barker, B C Harris, H Page, W C Jolliffe, W G Bartley, W Sloane, W A Cordeaux and, Sultanji Sadakali.

D. WARD.

Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, R N Parmanand, H D Panthake, S V Kantak, Mulraj Khatau, Dr D J Mauri, N R Ranina, Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton, M J Talyarkhan, Dr Framji Shapurji, S G Velinkar, P Narayenji, Narayen Trumbak Vaidya, Ganesh Trumbak Vidya, Col Frencis, R M Lisard Dunlop, C Macrae, Louis Penny, C W Chitty, E B Raikes, G H Farran, P R Wilson, S A Nathan, F M Banaji, E R Khote, Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Dr M B Colah, Chunilal Motilal, Mulji B Jhethwa, Dr M D Cama, Sundernath D Khote, N B Jassawalla, Suresh K R Cama, Police Supdt J MacDarmaid, Police Constable, M E Hurst, C E Allix, O K Raitar, W Good, W A B Vardon, H P DeBurgh and Narayen Vithoji,

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Messrs D. MacDonal, Abdul Razzak bin Castra, Haji Camrudin J. J. DeSouza, George Lund, F. C Raghma A. D. Pathare, Joseph Isaac, Hakim Mohomed Hussain Khan Bahadur, Constable Lutchma Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, P. F. Bhandara, Manoji Raghoji, J. Karadi Lingu, T. S. Bennett, T. K. Anderson, Police Supdt. W. J. Nolan, Police Constables, W. Barcott, H. Williamson, J. W. Manley, J. Chambers, W. Saunderson, C. J. Hopper, W. Sheehy, A. L. Hayter, E. Coxon H. R. Todman and Ramchandrao Bhimrao.

F & G WARDS.

Messrs. Vussonji Khimji, K M Shroff, Vosudeo Acharya, Cjoverji Kavasji Tavaria, Dattatraya N Vaidya, Anant Narayen Dalvi, Dyal Moolji, K F Newasa, Shaikadam Es

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Six consecutive 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving Inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, for Travellers, from Rs. 20.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

NEW CAPS —Smart Styles, Gent's Tweed Caps, Silk Lined, the best and latest patterns.—ASQUES AND LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CAMPHOR TAR—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodorizer, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Genetal Sir Nairne's Valuable Furniture, Soundy's Piano, &c., at the Cooperage, near Bandstand, to be SOLD, on 15th instant.

WANTED, a female Doctor, for the Zenana Hospital at Cambay. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the Diwan, Cambay State.

WANTED, A MANAGER, efficient in Carding and Spinning. Apply with testimonials, stating Salary, to WHITLIN and Co., Viramgaum.

WANTED, for a Parsi Family, at Malabar Hill, a EUROPEAN LADY to teach English, French and Music. Apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

WANTED, an ENGLISH MASTIFF, young and of good habits. Apply with particulars, to "THE SECRETARY," care of this Paper.

BURMA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED FOREMAN BLACKSMITH, about 35 years old, of European or American tracing. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to experience. Reply with testimonial, to C. E. CARDEW, Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organs, of the P. P. Organs with 4 music rolls and case complete, in good order, very little used, Rs. 80.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEAUMONT PATENT BICYCLE BRAKE, Cheapest, most reliable, worked by Foot. Agents, HOLLIS and Co., Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—BABULA TANK ROAD ICE FACTORY, either whole or any part of Machinery thereof. Apply MASANI and Co., No. 43, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR EARLY SALE.—Owner going Home. A JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, Rs. 150; A SWISS COTTAGE TENT, Rs. 110; and a MOTTLED GREY ARAB, Rs. 250, with Saddle and Bridle. Apply Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay.

TO LET, Immediately, for the Season, at Mahableshwar, large commodious BUNGALOW (Sajan Villa) Commanding best view, newly furnished. Apply to MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Sunny Side, Matheran.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN—TO LET, from March next, the Commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Bar-House," thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It is centrally situated and commands a most picturesque view. For Rent, &c., apply to "X. N.," care of this paper.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. '97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Battiwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. (Sd.) As for Battiwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success by Municipality, Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c. &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. Battiwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

DURING the past week, the general dislocation of trade consequent on the feeling of unrest and anxiety produced by the prevailing epidemic and the measures adopted for its suppression, was intensified by the outbreak in several parts of the native town of this city of disturbances, resulting in rioting on the part of disaffected factions of the population, and in the practical suspension of business since the middle of the week. The dock labourers have to-day struck work. The piece-goods market is closed, and although order has been restored, of enquiry from exporters there is little or none. The Cotton market has been quiet but steady, and shippers have taken fair supplies, but from the mills the demand is poor; prices are reported to have fallen Re. 1 per candy from their previous level. Wheat and seeds see in small request. Exchange has been steady to firm, and rates show but little fluctuation from those ruling at the close of last week, this evening's quotations being 1-32d. higher for Bank, and also 1-32d. for Private Paper. Money continues very stringent. A weak and declining tone has been apparent in Government Paper, prices being 3-4 per cent. lower than last Friday's for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 2 per cent. for Threes. Freights are a firm market, and some forward lines have been placed at an advance of about Re. 1 to Rs. 1 1-2 per ton. Imports are a dull market with prices unchanged.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay weekly Return, issued on Tuesday instead of Monday (which was a holiday) showed in the last Balance a diminuition of nearly 22 lakhs, at some 69 1-2 lakhs, compared with an increase in the previous week of 24 lakhs, at 91 1-2 lakhs. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was an increase of over 5 lakhs; and to Public Deposits an addition of 1 3-4 lakhs; while the Balances with other Banks were under 1-4 lakh more. From Private Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of nearly 21 lakhs; and from Public Deposits at the Branches to that of 4 lakhs. Loans decreased by 7 1-4 lakhs, and Government Securities by 1-2 lakh.

Meanwhile, the market has continued stringent. The Bank of Bombay rate is 13 per cent., and that in the open market, 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Though the market was quiet in tone at opening last mail day, there was a steady feeling with rates at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business was passing either way, and the market closed steady not to re-open till Tuesday, when 1s. 4d. was still quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The demand for Bank Paper was small, 1s. 4 1-32d. having been reported done; and of Merchants' Bills a moderate amount were placed, chiefly for April-May delivery. Rates continued firm on Wednesday with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegaphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, very little business having been reported either way. Steady in tone yesterday the market opened at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight credits. A moderate business was passing, and 1s. 4 1-32d. was done during the day for Wire Transfer. Rates have been steady again to-day at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of business was reported, and the market closed steady as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
3 mnt sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 do	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do. 6 do	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Documents 3 do	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Do. 6 do	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Francs 3 do	171	"
Do. 6 do	172	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a partial decline in rates on Saturday last at 95 3-4 to 7-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents and 96 1s2 for account; for 3 1-2 88 was quoted. The market reopened on Tuesday (having been closed on Monday) at 95 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-8 for the Settlement, with 89, nominal, for Threes. On Wednesday rates were quiet at 95 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-8 for Account; 3 per Cents declined to 88. A further falling off in rates took place yesterday, when 95 1-4 was quoted for Money, and 96 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remained at 88. Quotations have to-day partially recovered, 95 3-4 being named for Cash, and 96 1-2 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with Threes unchanged at 88.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan has remained at 119; but Port Trust Bonds are 1-2 per cent. higher, at 102½.

SHARES.—In the early part of the past week the native *Holi* holidays, and in the latter half the disturbances in the native town, have contributed to the stagnancy in this market. Prices are in consequence Nominal. From last week's closing quotations being an advance of Rs. two on Messrs. Petit, and a decline of Rs. 10, in Mazagoan Mills. In Presses, Sabapathy, are Rs. 10 lower; and New Indian, Rs. 2 1-2 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the native Holi holidays there has been a considerable falling off in business, and prices have been barely maintained. Stocks of "Grey Goods" on the spot are incsessing, but dealers are willing sellers, In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods only a small business has transpired; while for Locally-made Goods the demand has grown less, and the market is very quiet. The clearances of Imported Goods for the bazaar during the week have been about 2,000 packages and of Locally-made some 700 bales.

YARNS.—Some 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week on account of China dealers. The demand here is small, and rates rule in favour of buyers in a quiet market. The clearances from the bazaar have amounted to 4,100 bales. Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	6s Mule, As.		3 2-4	to	4 3-8	per lb.
"	"	"	"	3 7-8	"	4 1-2	"
"	10s	"	"	4	"	4 3-4	"
"	12s	"	"	4 1-4	"	5	"
"	16s	"	"	4 13-16	"	5 1-2	"
"	20s	"	"	5 1-8	"	5 3-4	"
"	24s	"	"	5 3-4	"	6 3-8	"
"	30s	"	"	6 1-2	"	7	"
"	40s	"	"	7 1-4	"	8	"

METALS.—No change is reported in prices, the level of the end of last week having been maintained throughout.

COAL.—No forward sales of any importance have been effected during the week of either Bengal or English descriptions, but small lots of ready "Bengals" and of "Powell's Duffryn" have changed hands at Rs. 13 3-4 and Rs. 17 per ton, respectively. The market at closing is dull; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	*Nil*	*Nil*
West "	Rs. 16 per ton.	Rs. 15 3-4 per ton.
Australian	*Nil*	*Nil*
Powell's	Rs. 17 1-2 per ton.	Rs. 17 1-2 "
Cardiff	" 17 1-2 "	" 17 1-2 "
Japan	*Nil*	*Nil*
Bengal	Rs. 13 3-4 per ton.	Rs. 13 "
Singareni	*Nil*	*Nil*
Seepore	" 13 3-4 "	" 13 "
Sanctoria	*Nil*	*Nil*
Deshagur	" 14 1-4 "	" 13 1-4 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—During the two days on which this market was opened only a moderate business was transacted, the demand from exporters being limited and that from the Mills little or nothing. Prices declined in the early part of the week to the extent of Re. 1 per candy, and since then the market has been closed, owing to the riots that have taken place in this city.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new Crop into Bombay during the past week have amounted to 50,000 bales, compared with 58,000 bales to hand last week, and 61,500 bales in the corresponding week last year. The total falling off in this season's arrivals of New Cotton as compared with last year's is now 109,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight, to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	148—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	138—3 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	133—2 29-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	149—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	144—3 1-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	"	144—3 1-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	158—3 1-4d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	168—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	158—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	"	153—3 1-4d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	Nil.
Do. do. 25th May	"	167—3 15-32d.
Westerns do.	"	Nil.
Do. do. 25th May	"	157—3 5-16d.
Broach, Fine	"	168—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	153—3 7-16d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	107,000	183,500
Berar	222,500	214,500
Khandeish	198,000	175,000
Barsee and Nugger	47,000	29,000
Hingunghat	6,500	9,000
Persian and Sind	6,500	4,500
Bronch	11,000	67,000
Dholleras	9,000	33,000
	607,500	716,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	18 6. Bales.
For the week	49,449	61,549	52,716
From 1st Jan. to 10th March	487,945	483,683	630,892
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	8,453	24,410	33,952
From 1st Jan. to 10th March	81,481	173,166	238,547
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	39,497	32,393	11,736
From 1st Jan. to 10th March	87,329	152,876	69,657

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—"Bold Linseed" has declined 5 1-2 annas per cwt.; "White Gingelly" is 1-2 anna per cwt. lower both for 91 and 85 per cent. The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	39,432	4,944	70,655
Do. from 1st January to 10th March	245,918	139,563	703,332
Linseed for the week	29,037	8,167	123,059
Do. from 1st January to 10th March	189,733	45,147	984,084
Rapeseed for the week	11,796	2,379	20,488
Do. from 1st January to 10th March	67,817	29,004	78,543
Gingeellyseed for the week	50,497	31,981	30,925
Do. from 1st January to 10th March	481,679	210,929	610,989

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	10,600	...	29,952
Do. from 1st January to 10th March	27,100	811	133,555
Linseed for the week	20,617	101	174,242
Do. from 1st January to 10th March	457,245	117,783	442,361
Rapeseed for the week	17,002	3,005	20,975
Do. from 1st January to 10th March	195,123	105,702	233,161
Gingeellyseed for the week	48,727	20,493	76,845
Do. from 1st January to 10th March	523,402	122,604	523,598

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Vulcan 2,311 tons, Captain W Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from newport, 10th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE ss Treiyon, 1,990 tons, Captain CBlake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields 3rd February, with a cargo of 4,149 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE ss Radley 1,934 tons, Captain M Tallack, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 28th February, with a cargo of 4,350 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Hall line ss Branksome Hall, 2555 tons, Captain W H Hood, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 12th February with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Miles and three children, Miss Fraser, Miss Sarel Mrs Brook, Fort, Miss N Baker, Mrs Shellington and child, Mr and Mrs Vaughan and four children Mr McMullan, and Mr Chenney. During the voyage she experienced fine weather to Port Said, bad weather in the Red Sea and ordinary fine monsoon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Treiyon s	Blake	Shields, Feb. 3.
	Caledonia s	Andrews	Marseilles, Feb. 24.
	Radley s	Tallack	Calcutta, Feb. 28.
	Branksome Hall s.	Hood	Liverpool, Feb. 12.
	Vulcan s	Curtis	Newport, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Colabaria s	do	Akyab.
	Hydaspes s	Daniel	China.
	Henry Bolckow s	Jennett	Aden.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Caledonia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Brindisi, for China, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th March, 1898.

1. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place at Mahalaxmi Fort to-day Saturday the 12th instant. Fall in at Scandie Point at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. Expenses &c., will be refunded on application.

2. The Range will be available for the Carter Cup, on Sundays the 13th and 20th instant—Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions will make their own arrangements, and will notify this office on which day they intend to compete.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 12th March, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade tod-day Saturday the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officers parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. Members who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so by the 31st instant.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. G. H. Evans, C Company from 11th to 31st March 1898.

4. The "Richland Cup" presented by C. F. Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for on the Cooria Range at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday next the 16th instant.

5. Conditions—Open only to Adult Members with less than 5 years service (Cadet Service not to count). Distances—200 and 500 yards. Positions—200 yards standing, and 500 yards any military. No. of shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

By Order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYRJEE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

667-95—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco Rodrigues and others vs Ignacio Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F. Part heard.

668-95—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

669-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Disallowance.

80-98—Captain and V—Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakimjee vs Felix Gonsalves.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

315-97—Captain and V—For pauper—Jaimabai and others vs Khoja Vishram Allana and others—Hiralal M and M—Part heard.

555-97—H S Brown and Co—Thakar Dharsey Hemraj vs Hakim Mahomed Ismail—Mazandaran R.

572-97—M N Sacklatwalla—For pauper—Gangaram Gocul vs Hurman Ganesh and others—M A Vakil.

594-97—Dhanjibhai and D—Janobhoy Kuramchand vs Traball Purshotam—Pramjee and G—Part heard.

295-97—Thakurdas D and C—Goolam Hussein Sumar vs Moherally Karamsy and another—Payne G and S.

64-97—Captain and V—Balram Shankerjee vs Ramchander Shankerjee and others—Jehangir and S and In person.

358-97—In person—Ramshanker Atmaram vs Shewshanker Ramshanker.

235-831-97—M N Sacklatwalla—Tribhowandas Vanarsey and others vs Merwan Khudadad Irani Magonall and H.

253-97—Hajiow and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others vs Vira and another—Thakurdas D and C.

106-1221-98—Bicknell M and M—Jugjeewan Jootha vs Muljee Mitha and others—Daphtary and F.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Sirsa, Lahore, Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Rajpur and Surat, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Surat, Ratnagiri, and Manglore, and the minimum about in excess in Berar. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Surat, and the lowest 52° at Sirsa. Humidity changes arjuninportant. The skies are cloudy at Lahore, Sirsa, Delsi, Jacobabad, Jaypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Neemuch and Coimbatore. No rain fell at any of the reporting stations. An area of abnormally low pressure exists on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Goa, and the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition there. The barometer is falling in the north-west and as the winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, the weather to the west-north-westwards of that province appears to be slightly unsettled also.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah	inches 29·831
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	57·5
Relative humidity of Air	·529
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 a.m.) previous day	degrees 87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·6
General Direction of Wind	NNW., N., ENE., NW., NNW.N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 255

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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18 LEADING ARTICLE: Mr. Malabari on Indian Problems—Departure of the Transport Nubia—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.
19 The Tirah Despatches.
20 The Afridi Rising—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
21 SPORTING NEWS—The Bombay Jackal Club Point-to-Point Races—The B. V. Artillery Camp at Malsirzmi—Tactical Rifle Meeting at Santa Cruz—Royal Bombay Golf Club—BENGAL.
22 The Currency Question—The Trade in Arms in the Gulf—H. E. Lady Sandhurst's Concert.
23 The Bombay University Sen

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Her Majesty the Queen has started for Cimiez.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES: PEACE WITH HONOR, OR WAR WITH VICTORY.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Goschen introduced the Navy Estimates, and in doing so dwelt upon the continued expansion and improvement in our Navy, and said that the Nation may look forward with increasing confidence that if we are to have peace, then it will be peace with honor, and if war, which God forbid, it will be war crowned with victory.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said Count Muravieff, Russian Foreign Minister, had informed Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that Russia was negotiating for the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan for a certain number of years, and also for the construction of a railway across Manchuria. Russia had not demanded sovereign rights, nor threatened to send troops there. Count Muravieff added that Talienwan, if leased to Russia, will be open to foreign trade like other Chinese Ports.

Sir Claude MacDonald reports that there is no indication pointing to an ultimatum from Russia to China.

A NEW K.C.B.

Sir Claude MacDonald has been appointed Knight Commander of the Bath.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Jelunga has sailed for Bombay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CANNES.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in laying the foundation stone of the new jetty at Cannes, said he hoped that the ceremony would prove a fresh pledge of the cordial relations between France and Great Britain for the good of humanity.

THE OPENING OF THE YANGTSZE.

A British pioneer steamer has arrived at Chungking, having ascended the rapids of the Upper Yangtsze, which is thus open to navigation.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, with the outward mails of 4th instant, left here, at 10 p.m., yesterday.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

PROGRESS OF BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

In presenting the Select Committee's report on the Post Office Bill at the Legislative Council meeting, to-day, Sir James Westland pointed out the misapprehension which has arisen regarding the intention of Section 20, this being intended, not, as has been supposed, to enable the Post Office to interfere with the contents of articles passing through its hands, but merely to prevent articles containing scurrilous, seditious, or defamatory matter exposed on the outside of the covers from being forwarded. He said the Bill will be taken up again in a fortnight hence with a view to its being passed before the end of the Session.

Mr. Chalmers then introduced the Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, the object of which, he explained, is to enable the rules framed some time since by the Calcutta High Court for the regulation of the Small Cause Court business to take effect.

The discussion on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill then commenced, long speeches being made by the Hon. Messrs. Chitnavis, Ananda Charlu, Sayani, and Maharajah Darbhanga, while Mr. James humourously grieved over watering down, of what he looked upon as a most salutary measure, had already received at the hands of the Select Committee.

The Council debate on the Criminal Procedure Bill continued all day, the proposed amendments up to those relating to Section 145 being discussed, and the majority of them rejected. Amongst the more important of those accepted were Sir Griffith Evans' proposal that no proceeding should be taken under Section 108 against an editor proprietor, printer or publisher of any newspaper or similar publications except by direction of the Government or of some officer empowered by Government on this behalf; also Mr. James' proposal to omit the word "cognizable" from Clause 109 A and to add to Clause 145, Sub-Clause 4, the proviso that "if a Magistrate considers a case as one of emergency he may at any time attack the subject of dispute pending his decision under the section." Many of the other proposed amendments were warmly debated, notably that upheld by Sir Griffith Evans for confining the binding over powers of Magistrates under Section 55-T to persons resident in the district concerned. This was lost by a majority of fourteen to six. The debate re-commences to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, when the Council re-assembles.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Henslowe is gazetted to command the Zhob Levy Corps.

Mr. Ham, Postmaster-General, N.-W. P., one year's furlough from May next; J. H. Cornwall officiating for him.

Captain McElhinny officiates as Under-Secretary, Government of India, P. W. D., vice Mr. Bonham Carter, on leave.

Restrictions are notified on the issue of tickets for pilgrims intending to visit Dehra Dun on the occasion of the Jharuda Mela, as a precaution against plague.

Revd. T. Scott officiates as Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, vice Revd. Taylor, on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Macpherson, Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay Command, retires with effect from 3rd April. Major H. Melvill, Military Accountant, retires on the 20th Instant.

Captain Goodridge assumed charge of the Directorship of the Royal Indian Marine on 5th instant.

The Comptroller of India's Treasuries Cash Balances, report for the twelve months ending last September shows that the balances fell at one time last year to 55 lakhs below the least amount with which it had previously been considered possible to work the treasuries with safety.

A new set of Valuation Tables for imported articles in connection with the Sea Customs Act will be published to-morrow.

Colonel Miley, Accountant-General, Military Department, is gazetted for leave to 15th December next.

Captain Cardew, officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, is gazetted one year's leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Selby, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is gazetted two years furlough from the 10th instant; Mr. G. A. Anderson officiating.

Mr. A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, six months' extension of leave.

A Circular is issued bringing imported matches under regulations regarding packing for transport by rail almost identical with those hitherto in force fo country-packed matches.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

It is understood that the contract for the Simla-Kalka Railway has been signed.

PRONTIER NEWS

ATTACK ON A PICQUET.

A picquet covering a road-making party towards Saikot, to-day, was attacked by a small party of maraiders (Zakka Khels), Lieutenant Condamine, D.-C. I. I., being slightly and one man severely wounded. The enemy was easily repulsed.

The Jirgahs of Kambar, Zakka, and Kuki Khels were expected to Amrud last night, with a large number of rifles. The Aka Khels continue paying up, and have surrender a Hindu boy, kidnapped last January.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

ANOTHER VILLAGE INFECTED.

LAHORE, MARCH 11.

Another village, named Sal Kalan, in Jullundur district, has been attacked with plague. There are twelve plague villages in Jullundur district and six in Hoshiarpur district at present infected.

The Municipal authorities of Lahore are, under orders of the Deputy Commissioner, making vigorous efforts to clean the city of Lahore.

The Deputy Commissioner discussed the subject with a number of Indian gentlemen, Sikh, Hindu, and Mahomedan, on Wednesday, and it was resolved that whilst it was not desirable to create unnecessary alarm or excitement by holding public meetings, there is every reason why representative men of different communities should not defer much longer the devising of measures to be adopted, such as the selection of sites for hospitals for the sick and accommodation for the healthy who will be segregated from their houses. The near approach of the hot weather indicated by a rise in the temperature gives ground for hope that the disease may not spread further in the Punjab, but the greatest watchfulness is necessary should be adopted.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 11.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 241, of the 4th instant, Second-Lieutenant Burke, Unattached List, will on arrival in India be attached for duty to the Durham Light Infantry.

Lieut-Colonel William, Wiltshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on 19th March 1898, on completing four years' service in command of a Battalion, on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Wood, Royal Engineers, on transfer from the Punjab Command, as a temporary measure, is posted to Karachi division, Military Works.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that Lieutenant Walters has been posted to 24 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, in room of Second-Lieutenant A. T. Lough, about to be transferred to the Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Baker, on absorption from the Seconded List, has been posted to the No. 18 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, and placed under orders for India in room of Second-Lieut. Colville, about to be transferred to the Field Artillery.

A mission of Staff pay is authorized to the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, under provisions of para. 40 of Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat Transport:—Lieutenant Henderson, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Captain Wanliss, South Lancashire Regiment; Captain Johnstone, 7th Madras Infantry; and Lance-Corporal Richard Bloor, Manchester Regiment.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant Barclay, 20th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Fellows, Staff Corps Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service sixth year commenced 1st November, 1897).

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, Nursing Sister Walterhouse, Indian Army Nursing Service, is granted 12 months' furlough to England. She is entitled to travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Staff Corps—Colonel Tandy, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding at Nasirabad, 8 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery.—Major Jackson, 35th Field Battery, 8 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Grayson, 16th Field Battery, 8 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Evens, 27th Field Battery, 8 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Bruce, 31st Field Battery, 4 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Barton, 35th Field Battery, 7 months, on private affairs, out of India. High. Light Infantry (2nd Battalion)—Major Carey, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. High. Light Infantry (2nd Battalion)—Surgeon-Colonel Caldecott, 8 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Indian Medical Service—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Barren, from 7th January, 1898, to 6th April, 1898, on medical certificate, in India.

Extension—South Lancashire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—Second Lieutenant Mackenzie, from 21st February, 1898, to 9th April, 1898, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of leave granted in Bombay Command Order 414, of 1897.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, from Kobe, sailed this afternoon for Bombay.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matuyama Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cents. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-2
Bar Silver	25 1-4

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,600,000; Decrease, £280,000; Public Deposits, £18,700,000; Decrease, £100,000; Other Deposits, £35,800,000; Decrease, £100,000; Other Securities, £35,300,000; Decrease, £300,000; Notes and Gold, £23,700,000; Increase, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We, the residents of 1st Carpenter Street, in C ward, will feel obliged for the publicity of the following in your to-morrow's issue:—

That, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at about 5-30 p.m. two gunners came up to our above street and commenced examining male persons who were sitting on the verandah of two or three houses, notwithstanding that their coming was the proceeding that was not the proper time for inspection, as there was regular inspection by the soldiers' party on that very morning in the street, nor were the soldiers permitted to touch the person of anybody except doctors or female doctors. The gunners then went up to the house of one Bhasker Parshotam, where one of them, sat on the verandah and the other went inside, shutting the front door as he entered the house. There the former played shameful tricks with the male and female inmates of the house by examining their pulse, armpits, groins etc., stating that he was acting under the directions of the Plague Committee. Nearly an hour afterwards, during which the soldier was cojoining in the house, two havaldars appeared on the spot, to the relief of the inmates, being informed at the police chowky by the neighbours who suspected these unwelcome visitors, and the gunners were taken to the Girgaum police station with great difficulty, where the inspector in charge took down their names and advised us to refer the case to the magistrate. The Plague Committee have also been informed with full particulars of this unbecoming conduct of the soldiers by our solicitors, Messrs. Daphthary and Ferreira, on the 9th instant, before we proceed to the police court with a view to request them to consider the matter duly so as to prevent such scandal in future.—Yours, &c.,

RAMCRISHNA BALLAJEE, and others.

No 37, First Carpenter Street, Ward C, Khetwady, Main Road.

** The names and numbers of the gunners have been given us, but pending inquiry it is not necessary to publish them.—ED., *B. G.*

STICKS AND STONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You and your contemporary speak of the plenitude of sticks and lathis amongst the rioters as one of the proofs that the disturbance of Wednesday was premeditated. The same thing was said about the riots of 1893; and though I am not going to assert, that the people who created the disturbances on Wednesday last, or those who were guilty of the excesses of 1893, had not the slightest inkling or desire to make a row until the moment they did so, I certainly not accept it as proof of premeditation that the rioters had sticks in their hands when they issued forth from their homes or huts. As a matter of fact, you will find in every native house or hut occupied by people of the working class either some sticks of lesser or greater dimensions ready to hand, or if not, the rafters of their tenements, walls of huts, sheds, etc., will in a moment furnish them to those who want them, with sticks or bludgeons. I remember many years ago being present when the house of a native was searched for stolen property, and found therein, besides several heavy sticks, two studded with brass nails, and otherwise adorned.

The owner of them was a bit of a wag, for when he saw me admiring the sticks he explained that they were great pets of his, and had each a name, to wit, "Sas" (mother-in-law), and "Bailco" (wife).—Yours, &c.,

BACCIULLUS.

In M. Zola's "Debacle" he makes the remark that, in 1870, "a breeze of youthfulness" was felt to be blowing from Germany. The *Figaro M'aire* denies this. It points out that the oldest chief, Frossard, was sixty-three, while the Emperor, MacMahon, and De Ladmirault, whose death draws attention to these facts, were a year younger. Lebœuf, Minister of War, Canrobert, and Lebrun were sixty-one; De Failly a year younger; and Bazaine, Decaen, and De Wimpfen fifty-nine, Trochu, Bourbaki, and Ducrot were fifty-five, fifty-four, and fifty-three, and the youngest was Chanzy, forty-seven. In the German Army the King was seventy-three; Moltke, seventy-two; Von Roon, the War Minister, sixty-seven; and Steinmetz, commanding the first army, seventy-four. It is true that the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles were much younger, but of the corps commanders, Zastrow was sixty-nine; Alvensleben, sixty-seven; Von Werder, sixty-two; Manteuffel and Alvensleben, the younger, sixty-one; and Von der Tann, fifty-seven. But lately there has been a considerable promotion of younger men to commands, and our contemporary has pointed out that the senior general commanding a division is now fifty-seven. In France the same is not the case. Most of the generals of division have passed that age, and some are sixty-three, sixty-four, and sixty-five. Many commanders of corps are of the age of Frossard, Ladmirault, and Canrobert in 1870. The youngest generals of division are Generals Giovanninelli, Zede, and Das Garets, sixty; De Boisdeffre, fifty-nine; De Negrier, fifty-eight; Deugere, fifty-six; and Metzinger, fifty-five.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

THE WEST AFRICAN SITUATION.

Public attention has been almost entirely absorbed in this country throughout the week by the gravity of recent news from West Africa; but there is little or nothing in the way of information to add to the particulars telegraphed by Reuter. It is curious to note that while public opinion in Liverpool, which, of course, is closely identified with our settlements in West Africa, has been inclined to attribute the activity of the French pioneers to a desire on the part of M. Meline's Government to draw off public notice from the later and more startling developments of the Dreyfus Case, M. Paul Villars, the London correspondent of the "Figaro," hints that all the excitement of the past seven or eight days is due to the machinations of Mr. Chamberlain, who was concerned about the fate of his Supplementary Estimates for services in West Africa! If the first statement is a little far-fetched, as I believe it to be, what shall we say of the second? Really, M. Villars ought to know better. The aforesaid Supplementary Estimates were down for consideration last night. Mr. Labouchere led the assault, if it can be dignified by that term, for he was thrown over by the official spokesman of the opposition (Sir E. Grey), and only 27 members voted for the motion. Mr. Labouchere insinuated, as others have insinuated, that the Cabinet is torn to pieces by differences as to West African policy—Mr. Chamberlain leading the Forwards and Lord Salisbury the Backwards. On this point, Mr. Chamberlain gave an emphatic disclaimer. He said:—"If this were a purely domestic matter I should not think it necessary to allude to that or say a single word about it. But, when the circumstances are—whatever else we may think of them—at all events circumstances of considerable gravity, it is above all necessary that there should be no misunderstanding abroad as to our position. Therefore, I venture to say that in regard to the whole of this policy, from the beginning to the end, there is one policy of the Government, and one only (Loud cheers), and that the Cabinet is absolutely united. And I believe that in this they have the whole country behind them absolutely united in the determination that, while they will exhibit a most conciliatory disposition in dealing with disputed matters, and be ready even to make concessions of what they think to be their rights in order to secure the friendship of a great nation with which they desire to remain in cordial amity, on the other hand, they will not allow the important interests of this country to be sacrificed."

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. Gerald Balfour has produced his Bill for establishing local self-government in the sister-isle, and the measure has been received with a surprising amount of unanimity in Parliament and with a similar degree of approval outside. The only dissatisfaction expressed comes from the "Loyalists" in Ireland and the newspapers representing their opinions. Colonel Saunderson expresses, we are told by the Dublin correspondent of the "Times," the sentiment of many Unionists in saying that they bowed to the inevitable; but others view it with bitter disappointment and resentment as the death-warrant of the influence of Irish loyalists. The main provisions of the Bill can thus be summarised:—County Councils and District Councils to be established, but no Parish Councils. The new councils to be elected for three years on the Parliamentary franchise, with the addition of "Peers and women." Ministers of religion are disqualified from being elected; no aldermen. The District Councils will act as boards of guardians. There will be no "ex-officio" guardians. The system of rating for the poor will be by unions. The County Councils will, at the outset, have the powers of the present grand juries (except the compensation for injuries in riots), and the District Councils those of the baronial areas. The present Board of Control will be abolished. Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Waterford, and Limerick are scheduled for Urban District Councils, for which the elections will take place as elsewhere. It is expected that the Nationalists will oppose town and rural, the exclusion of priests (for it is of course they who are aimed at) from membership of the new boards. In the discussion that took place on Monday night after the introduction of the Bill, Mr. Dillon said it would be absurd for them, in the present circumstances, not to give a frank and friendly reception to this attempt on the part of the present Ministry to remedy the defects of the system of local government in Ireland. Mr John Redmind hoped that all sections of Nationalists would be able to co-operate in passing this measure, and Mr. T. M. Healy thought the Bill would be received in Ireland with profound satisfaction.

A NOTABLE LIBERAL VICTORY.

The polling for the Cricklade division of Wiltshire, including the town of Swindon, well-known to travellers on the Great Western Railway as the place where that company's extensive locomotive workshops are situated, took place yesterday. The vacancy was caused by the retirement of the late member, Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, on the acceptance by him of an important academical position in the North. In the pre-Home Rule days the constituency, owing to the vote of the railway operatives, returned a Liberal. In 1885, Mr. M. Story Maskelyne was elected by a majority of seventeen hundred over the Conservative candidate. Mr. Story Maskelyne, disapproving of Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, became a Liberal Unionist. At the 1886 election there were two Liberal candidates, Mr. Costelloe, of the London County Council, and the late Sir John Bennett, the Cheapside watchmaker. Mr. Story Maskelyne polled more votes than his two competitors combined. In 1892, the Liberals won the seat by nearly a thousand majority; but at the general election in 1895 the Unionists re-captured it, Mr. Hopkinson's majority over his opponent (Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice) being 99. On the present occasion the Conservative candidate was Viscount Emlyn, who, as chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, was regarded by his party as an exceedingly strong card. The Liberal candidate was again Lord E. Fitzmaurice, who ever came forward rather reluctantly owing to the bad state of his health and who has not been able to take such an active part in the contest as he otherwise would. The result was announced this afternoon, and has caused some surprise in what Sir William Harcourt in the cheery speech he delivered at Bury, on Tuesday, described the "morbid atmosphere" of the metropolis. Just fifteen hundred more voters went to the poll than at the general election, and although Viscount Emlyn obtained between four and five hundred votes more than were given to the previous member, Lord E. Fitzmaurice was returned by a majority of 489. The new member, as everyone knows, is the brother of your former Viceroy, the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, as the owner of Bowood, may be said to almost include the Cricklade division within his "sphere of influence." As a leading member of the Unionist Cabinet, and as the brother of Lord E. Fitzmaurice, the Marquis of Lansdowne has doubtless received the intelligence from Swindon with mixed feelings. Politics apart, many Conservatives will be glad to welcome back to the House of Commons a man who has occupied an important position in a former Liberal Ministry, and who if the Liberals are ever again to come into power—and their chances of doing so are less remote than they were two years ago—is likely once more to occupy a seat on the Treasury Bench. For Cricklade the opposition may now entertain some hope of wresting Stepney from the hands of their antagonists, especially if, as is rumoured, Mr. Harry Lawson, son of the *Daily Telegraph* proprietor, is the Liberal candidate.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS' AMENDMENT.

When the last mail left the House of Commons was still discussing Mr. Herbert Roberts' amendment to the Address which was moved early in the sitting, and which raised the question of the measures being adopted in India to deal with sedition. While Lord George Hamilton paid a most undeserved tribute to Mr. W. S. Caine's son-in-law for the moderate tone of his speech, the Secretary of State for India denied that the Indian and Bombay Governments had exceeded their duty. Lord Sandhursts' had to deal with the plague, and in order that they might meet the emergency it was necessary that they should be invested with somewhat exceptional powers. Lord G. Hamilton referred to the existence of evidence showing that there were traitors in the camp who were interfering with the plague organization which had been established. The Brothers Natu were proved to be doing everything in their power to induce the people not to submit to the regulations. Consequently they were arrested and deported from Poona; and as long as the plague was raging it would not be safe to set these gentlemen at liberty. With reference to the Natus, Lord G. Hamilton mentioned the deposition of one of the plague nurses that she had received a letter purporting to be signed by one of the brothers Natu, stating that it would be greatly to her detriment if she worked with the search-party. She persisted in working in the search operations and she had not since had a midwifery case in the city in consequence, although previously she frequently was called in. The difficulty the Indian Government had to contend with was, he explained, the subtlety of these malign influences, and there was no limit to their despicable attempts to stop intimidation of that character. There was a still more serious case, in which one of the brothers Natu had attempted in a most assiduous way to induce the police to declare that a woman who had really died from disease had been violated by a British soldier, and had died in consequence. In dealing with a crisis of such magnitude as the plague, it may found these tricks played the Government had a right to prevent such men from being at large. He repudiated the notion that there was any intention to silence or curb the Native Press, and incidentally remarked that the Bombay Government had shown great courage in facing the dangers which confronted them. Upon them rested the paramount duty of devoting all their energies to the extirpation of this horrible disease, and so long as the House knew they were honestly and courageously performing that duty, and utilizing every means at their disposal with propriety and caution, he did not think they would be disposed to censure the Government. The irrepressible Mr. Swift M[illegible] have Lord George an opportunity of showing that the prosecution of Tilak was not initiated at home, but by the Bombay Government; but the noble Lord had a tougher customer in Mr. Maclean, who, while disclaiming any wish to increase the Secretary of State's anxieties, made a speech which at all events was evidently not designed for the purpose of adding to the Secretary of State's happiness. Lord George, in the course of his remarks, told the House that they wanted exceptional powers in India. Mr. Maclean's idea was that they had exceptional powers enough already. One characteristic observation of Mr. Maclean even drew a smile from his victim himself. Referring to Mr. Justice Strachey's summing up in the Tilak case the hon. member asked what would be thought of many of them in this country if they were compelled to be affectionate towards those in authority! It was impossible, he contended, to put down disaffection by muzzling the Press in a country which was "one great whispering gallery," and he appealed to the Government to have a little more courage, a little more belief in the powers and resources of the English people to put down any disaffection that might arise. Mr. Pickersgill and Dr. Clark followed. The latter held before the startled House a dismal prospect. Referring to the Press prosecutions in India he said that if the prisoners had been unjustly condemned no doubt they would find the reward of their martyrdom and incarceration, like some of his hon friends from Ireland, in being returned to serve in Parliament. Thereupon Mr. Michael Davitt excited a laugh by saying that he was not disposed to agree with the view expressed by his hon. friend as to the reward enjoyed by the Irish members. (Laughter.) He was inclined rather to look upon this reward as the continuation of a punishment not too richly deserved. The Attorney-General was put up to remove the impression created by Mr. Maclean's onslaught; and then came the division in which Mr. Maclean voted with the Government. The Opposition leaders were conspicuous by their absence, but some of the small fry of the last Liberal Government—Mr. Seale Hayne, Mr. Thomas Burt, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Asher, and Mr. Hemphill—supported the amendment.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S AMENDMENT.

After Mr. Herbert Roberts another Welsh member, Mr. Samuel Smith, rose. Of all the dismal speakers it has been my misfortune to listen to in an assembly not at the present time remarkable for the oratorical ability of its members, Mr. Samuel Smith is the most dismal, and though everyone respects him for his transparently honest, if guileless, character, it is a pity that so important a question as the one he raised was not in more competent hands. Mr. S. Smith rose to call attention to the extreme poverty of the mass of the people of India, to the serious condition of the Indian finances, and to the need of a more effective control over Indian expenditure; and to move that, in the opinion of this House, the expenditure involved in the recent operations beyond the frontier of India ought not to be charged entirely upon the revenues of India. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Robinson Soultar, opposed by Sir Seymour King, and supported by Sir W. Wedderburn. In a comparatively short speech Lord George Hamilton endeavoured to prove that Mr. S. Smith's picture of Indian poverty was exaggerated, and he refused to consent, as everyone save apparently Sir Henry Fowler expected he would, to a grant from the Imperial Exchequer as the Home treasury is inaccurately called. Lord George defended the system of financial control in India which had been attacked earlier in the debate. He added:—This control over expenditure in India is largely exercised by the personal influence of the Finance Minister. We have an exceptionally strong Finance Minister in Sir James Westland, and I know he agrees strongly in the view of the Indian Government that it is not wise in these conditions to give assistance. I believe the main reason why he is desirous that assistance should not be given is because he is conscious that once it is granted on the ground of sympathy and benevolence—because the case is not argued on the grounds of justice, but simply on the grounds of humanity, benevolence, and sympathy—if once this House gets into the practice of giving doles to India on these grounds, the control of the Finance Minister would be gone, so far as expenditure was concerned. Sir H. Fowler began his speech by regretting the definite manner in which the decision of her Majesty's Government had been announced. He had hoped, he said, from what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said at Bristol, and also from what the noble Lord said himself in reply to questions, that they had still an open mind upon this question. Mr. Maclean made another slashing speech "again the Government," for whom he did not vote on this occasion, abstaining from the division. Sir M. M. Bhownuggree's name is also absent from the division list. One courageous Conservative member, Mr. Harry Seymour Foster, voted for the amendment, which was also supported by Mr. John Morley. Sir H. H. Fowler, Mr. Asquith, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. T. E. Ellis, the principal Liberal whip, and Mr. Munro Ferguson. Sir William Harcourt was out of town holding forth at Bury in Lancashire.

"PREACHIN' AT JIHAD IN BONER."

The evening papers on Wednesday, or rather some of them, published the following Exchange Company's telegram:—

"Allahabad, Feb. 23.—It is reported from Malakand that the Mad Fakir is once more preaching at Jehad in Boner. The news creates no anxiety, the Boneriwals being completely subdued."

Preaching "at Jihad, in Boner" is almost as good as the historical reference to the "ferocious doolies."

THE BISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.

I understand that the Rev. Nevison Loraine, Vicar of Chiswick and author of several theological works, was designated by the Secretary of State for India for the Bishopric of Bombay, but the reverend gentleman felt that his mature years were a bar to his accepting a post the duties of which require more of the activity and vitality of a younger man. Chiswick forms part of the Parliamentary division represented in the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton. Mr. Loraine is also a great friend of Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M.P., and if I am not mistaken, was of great assistance to him at the general election.

THE NEW NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

On appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Squadron Rear-Admiral Archibald L. Douglas was presented by the First Lord of the Admiralty at the Levee held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace on Monday. His Excellency in turn presented the members of his staff, Captain Bush, Flag Lieutenant Charles R. W. Burne (who is a son of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne), and Mr. E. Gipps, Secretary. The Admiral's party, including Mrs. and Miss Douglas, left this morning in the P. and O. steamer Arcadia for Bombay, where the present Commander-in-Chief will make over charge to his successor. I believe it is the intention of Mrs. and Miss Douglas to reside at Trincomalee, the headquarters of the squadron.

INDIA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

By virtue, I suppose, of his position as Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton is Chairman of the Indian Committee of the Royal Commission of the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. His Lordship has appointed Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne as Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and on his shoulders will rest the principal burden of the work. Sir Owen Burne's long connection with our Eastern Empire peculiarly fits him for this important post, and India is to be congratulated on the admirable selection made by Lord George Hamilton.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

The work of reorganisation at the South Kensington Museum is now proceeding rapidly and the Director, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., has had eight additional assistants appointed to his clerical establishment while the pay of the office has been increased by just £400 a year. In the House of Commons on Tuesday the First Lord of the Treasury was asked by a North country member, Sir Francis Powell, whether it was the intention of the Government to reappoint the committee on the Museums of the Science and Art Department; and, if so, whether it was intended to reappoint the committee on an early day. Mr. Balfour said he thought it would be desirable that the committee should be reappointed, and the sooner the better.

THE COLONIES AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The action of the Victorian Government in withdrawing the financial support it has hitherto accorded to the Imperial Institute continues to attract much attention and the matter is generally regarded as more serious than the authorities of the Institute are prepared to admit. From a statement made in the House of Commons by Mr Chamberlain in reply to a question, it appears that notice was given to the Imperial Institute by the Agent-General, Sir Andrew Clarke, early in December, and that the Victoria subscription ceased at the end of last year. "No reasons," the Colonial Secretary added, "were assigned for this action, and communications on the subject are still passing between the Government of Victoria and the authorities of the Institute." According to an apparently well-informed correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there is a consensus of opinion on the part of London Victorians that the Premier, Sir George Turner, who is a man of much determination, will not change his mind. We are told by the same correspondent that from the very inception of the Institute, and before the opening ceremony, dissatisfaction had been expressed at various times by the representatives of some of the Colonial Governments at the management of the Institute being placed solely in the hands of persons who were in no way connected with the colonies. It is true that each Colonial Government sent its official representative, who, it was expected, would have the entire control of its special court; but, in many cases, the lot of those representatives was far from happy, owing to the red-tapeism and petty interferences of the Institute authorities. In fact, it is stated in some quarters that, instead of these [illegible] being invited to assist [illegible] success, they [illegible] correspondent [illegible] voicing Colonial sentiment considers it very probable that the example so set by Victoria will be followed by other Colonial Governments, and it is stated that, remittances for the maintenance of at least one other colonial court have not been sent to the Institute for some years. Great dissatisfaction we are further informed exists, and has existed for a long time, at the small benefit derived by the various colonies from their connection with the Institute. Some persons think that this has been caused by mismanagement, while others state that, whether the management was good or bad, the Imperial Institute can never be made a success owing to its locality. The principal mistake made by the organisers of the Imperial Institute was in selecting such an inaccessible site. The next biggest blunder was in spending so much money on bricks and mortar. If the nope entertained at the commencement that the Royal Colonial Institute and other societies would amalgamate the Imperial Institute might possibly have had a prosperous career, but it is the firm belief of many persons that if the former bodies had consented to migrate to South Kensington they would have lost much of their present vitality. The expectation that the Imperial Institute would smash or hurt the Colonial Institute and the other societies referred to has been falsified, for they were never more vigorous and popular than they are at the present moment. One of the complaints urged by Colonials against the Imperial Institute is that the Colonies are inadequately represented on the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute. How far that criticism is legitimate can be seen from the names of those forming the Council. The list is as follows:—Lord Herschell, Chairman, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Earl Carrington, Mr. E. Rider Cook, the Earl of Crewe, Sir Charles A. Elliot, Sir John Evans, Mr. Charles Washington Eves, the Duke of Fife, Sir Henry H. Fowler, the Duke of York, Sir Robert Herbert, Mr. John Holians, Lord Iveagh, Lord James of Hereford, The Rt. Hon. W. Lidderdale, Sir John T. Dillwyn Llewelyn, M.P., Lord Loch, the Marquis of Lothian, Colonel W. T. Makins, Sir Clements R. Markham, Lord Playfair, Sir Edward J. Poynter, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Lord Rothschild, Field-Marshall Sir Lintorn Simmons, Lord Strathcona and Mountroyal, Sir David Tennant, and Mr. F. A. White. It would be interesting to know how many of these highly decorative gentlemen attend the meetings of the Council and take an active part in the Institute.

THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Among Mr. Birdwood's crowded audience last week was the Rev. A. H. Bowman, late of Bombay, who on returning home indited a letter to the *Times* uttering a vigorous protest against the wholesale denunciation of which some of the speakers in the discussion were guilty. That there is room for improvement the ex-incumbent of Girgaum admits, but some of the chawls are, he says, very well built for light and air. As regards one's personal comfort Mr. Bowman, having visited for seven years the lowest poor in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, prefers doing so to visiting the same class in the large cities of England. The "Lancet," however, is "down" upon the Bombay chawls in its issue published a few hours ago. The leading medical journal concludes a long and highly appreciative article on the paper contributed to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by the late Senior member of Council as follows:—"The paper and the discussion cannot fail to be of use in indicating the lines on which future action should be taken, and we feel sure that the head of the Bombay administration in face of the appalling perplexities of his high position will, whilst continuing to command the services of able spirited men and women who seek a mission which is beyond all praise have faced the epidemic with unwavering steadiness, also give heed to the warnings which are conveyed in the more descriptions of Indian officials and others as to the Bombay chawls. So long as these remain undealt with so long will Bombay contain within its very midst conditions which tend to the promotion of epidemic disease of one and another sort. These crowded localities contain within themselves and in the soil on which they are massed the very conditions which science has for long taught to be identified with the spread of filth diseases. Mr. Birdwood gave hope of a "new Bombay." May his hope be realised without unavoidable delay."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mr. Frederick Walton Isaacson, M. P., whose death has caused the vacancy at Stepney above referred to, was the original proprietor of a well-known millinery establishment in Regent-street and latterly he was engaged in the coal and iron trades. The marriage 10 years ago of his only daughter to the holder of an ancient peerage the Barony of Beaumont attracted some notice at the time. She was, it will be remembered, left a widow in 1893. He had represented Stepney since 1886, his majorities being successively 502 (1886), 86 (1892), and 472 (1895). Mr. Isaacson had suffered from influenza followed by congestion of the lungs, but less than a week before his death he was voting in the House of Commons, though he acted contrary to his doctor's wishes.

The other deaths this week include the Bishop of Bedford (Dr. R. C. Billing) who was formerly a well-known clergyman in the East End, and who for several years past had been disabled from work by an affection of the brain; Mrs. Goschen, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty; the Earl of Mount Cashell, owner of extensive estates in counties of Cork, Waterford and Tipperary and formerly an officer in the Royal Navy; Viscount Combermere, descendant of the well-known Peninsular officer; Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and proprietor of the picturesque Penhurst Castle, a show place on the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells; Lady Alice Morland, wife of Major Morland 9th Lancers, and daughter of the Marquis of

2 A.M. They were met by Captain Forbes, the District Staff Officer, and proceeded to Bellasis Road, where their horses are being stabled by Ali Jan Amir and Mishari, the well-known Arab dealers, 180 men of the High- land Light Infantry draft attached to Colaba Depot, pending despatch to Karachi, have been requisitioned for duty, and are now working in reliefs. The disposal of troops in the afternoon was as follows: Two guns at Two Tanks, also at Jacob's Circle with infantry pickets at [illegible] and J. Hospital, Treacher's shop, Mahratta Road, Connaught Road, Null Bazaar, Graham's Road, Arthur Road Hospital, Grant Road Hospital, Byculla, Koeka Street, Parel and Pydhonie. Major Wright, of the Shropshire Regiment, was field officer of the day. Major A. H. Callwell, R. A., has been appointed Field Officer for to-day, with Head-Quarters, Pydhonie. He relieves Major Capper at 7 a.m.

THE POSITION AT THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

Attempts have been made to induce the dealers at the Crawford Market to cease work, but thanks to the tact and energy of Mr. Douglas Bennett, they have n t been successful. During the morning Mr. Bennett received information from Bandora that the meat slaughterers were again talking of going on strike, whereupon he informed them that if they persisted in this intention he would go over with the military and adopt coercive measures. They, thereupon, resumed work, and meat will reach the markets this morning at the usual hour.

THE CAUSES OF THE DOCK STRIKE.

THE CLASS OF LABOURERS AFFECTED.

PROBABLE EARLY TERMINATION.

On enquiries being made shortly before mid-day as to the position of affairs at the docks, Mr. Walker, the Deputy Dock Superintendent stated that while the loading of a boat due to sail for China on the same day had been completed with the assistance of a few men got together by the contractors, the loading of the steamer Egypt, due to leave with the English mails this afternoon, had been stopped, some 2,500 bags for her remaining lying in the shed. The Anchor L ne s.s. Armenia, and the s.s. Kola were being loaded with the assistance of dock labourers and stevedores. For the loading of the P. and O. s.s. Pe[illegible]a Mr. Sharp had managed to get together a few hands to finish the work g ving them a day's wages in advance but they all ran away between eight and nine o'clock after doing only an hour or two's work. It seems that early in the morning Mr. Pinsent, one of the Dock officials, was called to the main entrance of the Docks, where many labourers had assembled. Although their number was between 2,000 and 3,000 it did not include a full complement of the hands. The men said they were going on strike but assigned no reasons for doing so. It is believed, however, by many that the strike was due to the fear entertained by the labourers of an outbreak of disorder by Mohomedans at the conclusion of their prayer day visit to the mosques, and that the Hindus as well as the Europeans would be set upon. There is reason to believe that this idea has been instilled into the men by persons who knew it to be false but who looked upon a strike of dock labourers as being calculated to still further transfer the authorities. It is said that some of the muccadams encouraged the men to take this extreme measure. Mr. Pinsent asked the men if they would go to work if given double wages, but they replied in the negative and said they would not go back to work for ten rupees a day each. It is believed, however, that the men will return to work now that the prayer hour has passed by in safety.

As the labourers were returning they met a number of cartmen proceeding to the docks, and by persuasion and threats made them turn back to their stables. A party of them were using coercive measures against a cartman, whose vehicle was loaded with large boxes, belonging to Messrs. Treacher & Co., when they were met by Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdulali, who made them desist and sent the cartman on his journey. They then proceeded to the stables in Elphinstone Road where they saw a number of drivers, who said they were willing to turn out, but the Ghatti labourers would not allow them to do so. Measures being taken to prevent the cartmen being interfered with, a number of them proceeded to the Wari Bunder goods-yard of the G. I. P. Railway, but on arrival found that there were no men present to unload their carts, and they, therefore, returned to their stables. It transpired that the men employed by Mr. Pilcher, the carting agent of the camp struck work.

After the strike was declared, Mr. Sharp managed twenty men to go on with the task of loading the Egypt, but as a precaution against their flight he stood in the gang-way while work was in progress. The Pathan labourers, employed by Messrs. Hill and Grenan, stevedores, continued at work, and a few other stevedores' labourers turned up, but for the most part they were conspicuous by their absence.

Beyond the attempts to coerce the cartmen the dock labourers did not in any way attempt to break the peace. They are, as a rule, a law-abiding class of men, and upon them the trade of the city largely depends. They have been the mainstay of labour at the docks ever since their construction, being better able to do heavy services than any other class of work-people who resort to Bombay for employment. They can lift and carry loads of from 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt. and are far stronger than the stevedores labourers. Hence they are employed almost exclusively in the shipping of exports, which are always large at this season of the year. They are as industrious, and in ordinary times, contented people. Although the temptation for the commission of petty larcenies at the docks are very great, it is extremely rare for any men of this class to be found guilty of even small thefts. Their unrest of late has been due to the disheartening effects of the sad experiences through which they have passed during the last year or two as well as to their objections to house-to-house inspection. They have nearly all lost relatives or friends by plague and are broken down in spirit by these sorrows. Their number has of late been below normal as, in spite of the strict quarantine imposed upon country, they have been getting out of Bombay as opportunity has offered. The exodus amongst them would have been general, but f r the wise and helpful policy toward them of the Port Trust Executive. Not only have they their own hospital and segregation camp on the Port Trust estate, but other steps have been taken to make them comfortable and contented. In order that their condition might be maintained at its best, night work has been stopped in spite of the protests of impatient shippers anxious to obtain post clearances for their vessels. Wages have been increased, and are nearly double now what they are in ordinary times. But for all that the men have been down hearted and for some days past the authorities of the Port Trust have feared that a climax would soon be reached in regard to the labour at the docks. This has now come, but the Port Trust officials believe that as the anticipations of a riot after the departure of Mahomedans from their mosques yesterday have proved groundless, the men will resume work this morning. It will be remembered that last year when house-to-house inspection was first started a strike of the dock labourers was occasioned in a few hours after the men had ceased work. This was due principally to the tact of Mr. Hughes, the chairman of the Trust, Mr. Dumayne, the secretary, and other officials in dealing with the men, and there is every reason to hope that the efforts now being made to induce the men to resume work for a livelihood will succeed. The considerate treatment the men have received at this time of worry and depression, such as the doubling of their wages and the grant of advances when needed, will not be without their effect in leading the men to resume fair labour under such liberal employers.

THE EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

All the patients in St. George's Hospital are progressing favourably, and one of them, Mr. Noronha, of the Municipal Fire Brigade, was discharged from the hospital yesterday. The condition of Constable Cauvy was so far improved that at the request of his wife he was removed from the J. J. Hospital to the St. George's Hospital. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was placed on a stretcher and conveyed from the J. J. Hospital to the St. George's Hospital, escorted by Constables Brewin and Favel and half a dozen native policemen. His wife and brother-in-law accompanied him in a victoria. One more patient was admitted into the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning suffering from gunshot wound. His name is Salla Mahadoo, a labourer, aged thirty-five years, residing at Kamatipoora

THE STRIKE OF DOCK-LAB URERS.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The dock-labourers who must not be confounded with the stevedore labourers number about three thousand. They did not turn up for work yesterday morning, though their muccadams were present. The stevedore labourers also number abo t three thousand people, and they have also gone on strike with the exception of about 25 athans, who turned out at the usual hour and worked till the evening. There were three steamers in the docks yesterday which required to be loaded immediately. They were the City of Dublin, the Armenia, and the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt. Notwithstanding the strike of the labourers, Mr. Hand, the energetic superintendent of the Docks, was able to load the steamers in time with the assistance of his deputy, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Walker; for which he and the officers deserve great credit. Mr. Hand, too, the engineers crane men and a number of lascars, and with the help of the 25 Pathans, he was able to do the work after considerable worry and trouble. The s.s. Egypt was loaded by the forenoon and was put into the stream, as she sails this afternoon with the English mails. The s.s. City of Dublin which is bound for Karachi received her cargo by mid-day and is now under sail. The s.s. Armenia finished loading in the evening. She sails this morning and is bound for Marseilles.

About eight hundred low-caste Mahomedan budmashes and Hindu, turned up in the morning and collected outside the dock. Mr. Hand with the help of Mr. Crummey, Sardar Abdul Ali, and Mr. Brewin tried to induce them to work and offered Rs. 3 as wages, but they refused. One of them said that he would not work even if he was offered Rs. 10. If there was any hesitation on the part of any person to work, he was threatened with assault. Noody could take delivery of the goods and the docks' warehouses are full. About 50 carts loaded with grain were going along Wari Bunder when the strikers assaulted the cartmen, unyoked the bullocks, and compelled the cartmen to join in the strike. The godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. Finlay Muir, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and other big firms are crowded with goods which cannot be removed. The streets where the godowns are situated and the roads where there were always to be seen a long stream of carts are deserted. It was expected that the labourers would return to work in the afternoon, but this expectation was not realised. In the harbour there are three thousand men always working, discharging coal and oil cases. These men have also gone on a strike and made the situation a very serious one. Twenty steamers are now lying in dock awaiting loading or unloading. The mail steamer Caledonia arrived yesterday and entered the dock, at the noon-tide. She is lying idle in the victoria dock but there are no labourers to discharge her cargo. She has brought 1,500 tons of cargo from London. A vessel belonging to the British India Company had to be loaded by crews from several boats.

BURNING A SHED AND A CONVEYANCE.

Amongst several temporary structures that were burnt by the rioters on Wednesday afternoon was a small cadjan shed erected at the Null Bazaar Police Chowkey. The shed contained stores and a victoria, which had been placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee by Mr. D. N. Karavalla, for the conveyance of sick persons to hospitals. The vehicle, which was valued at Rs. 300, was burnt to ashes along with the shed, but the horse escaped unhurt.

THE I QUEST ON ON THE MENDICANT.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held inquiries yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the deaths of the two Mohamedans, who had succumbed to the gunshot wounds sustained by them during the riots on Wednesday afternoon. Inspector Coxen was present. One of the deceased men was Sheikh Mahomedan mendicant named Rahim ux Karimsha, aged about thirty-five years, a resident of Cheroji Sukaji Street. His body was identified by one Gafoorshah Kala shah, also a mendicant who resided with the deceased in the same house. From the evidence given by this witness, it appears that about 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning Rahim left home and went about the localities of Madanpoora for the purpose of begging. He had with him then an open bag, such as is carried by beggars for collecting grains given by the charitably disposed people and a copper saucer. During the riots in Mahomedan Street, at Madanpoora, he found himself in the midst of the rioters and sustained a gunshot wound on the abdomen. he bullet seemed to have struck the abdomen after passing through the begging-bag and the copper vessel in it. He returned home at 2 p.m., and informed the witness of what had happened to him. The witness informed the police and the deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 7-35 p.m. on the following day. Dr. Gillespie deposed that an apporation was performed and the intestines were found to be abrased in several places. The bullet could not be found. Deceased's temperature rose and he succumbed. The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a gunshot wound received during the riots.

The inquiry on the body of the other man was then commenced. The deceased was a Mahomedan, aged about fifteen years, name not known. Inspector Coxen deposed that deceased was brought to Mahomedan Street, wounded on the head, at about 1 p.m. on Wednesday. Witness sent him in an ambulance to the J. J. Hospital. Inquiries were made but no relatives could be found and the body was not indentified by any one. He was picked up wounded on Ripon Road, where there was a riot and where buckshot was fired by the order of the Magistrate. The house surgeon stated that the deceased on admission had a gunshot wound on the le t side of the head and a considerable swelling on the right side of it. The bullet entered the wound was fractured and the bullet was found from the right side of the head, where there was considerable swelling. He was admitted and died at 8-45 p.m. on Thursday. The jury brought in a verdict similar to that recorded in the first inquiry.

THE RIOT PRISONERS.

We give below the correct names of the two batches of the prisoners, who are to be tried by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday next:—

Sanshankhan Zorabkhan, aged 22; Banaful Mahomed, 25; mahomed Kassim Saiay Mahomed, 25; Jangan Rowan, 30; Premji Kurji, 22; Suman Hussain Imam Khan, 35; Jackson Tyb b, 35; Vali Mahomed Pir Mahomed, 17; Zoour Ahmed Abdoola 25; Abdul Rahim Zoorab, 30; Abdoola Jusab, 30; Abdul Wahab Maugoo, 24; Mahomed Shiek, 25; Hamtaulla Dhagdai, 18; Sumaji Jamal, 27; Ismail Modo, 20; and Rahim Nabibux, 27. All the prisoners, named above, are Mahomedans, and on completion of Nos. 5 and 15, they are weavers by occupation.

The second batch, which consists of 20 persons, is as follows: Bakir Mahomed Bakaul, aged 24; Ismail Ahmed Ismail, 32; Chanda Jan Mandoo, ed, 21; Vazir Dina, 23; Mahomed Shiek Hibux, 21; Gulam Nabi Abdul Razak, 32, Jamoola Abdoola, 2.; Sadman Mougal, 50; Haji Kasim Mahomed Saiay, 25; Ismail Hussain, 35; Jackson, 35; Jackson Tyb b, 27; Bakkas Abdoola, 27; Bakar Miran, 22; Haji Ambak Shaikh Anna 35; Abdool Lubbix, 23; Abdul Gunny Badal, 24; Mahomed Hussein Faizoor, 25; Abdool Rahim Bandi Sahib, 40; Abdoola Issack, 30; Abdul Rahim Sheik, 25; Samoor Sheik, 25; Mahomed Ali Sadeck Ali, 28; Niamatulla, 22; all born Sindeh. 35; Babu Jan Mahomed, 60; and Moosa Abdoola 40. With the exception of the last named twenty-one persons, who are all weavers by occupation, all the prisoners were concerned in the Mandanpoora riots.

The first batch is to be tried on Wednesday next, and the second on 25 proximo, or when 32 are householders and the rest Hindus. Noor Mahomed Mahomedhussein, a weaver, aged 55, heads the list and besides him there are thirteen other Mahomedan householders on the charge. The remainder are by occupation either mill hands, labourers, hawkers, bhisties, bhatias, tailors, cabinet-makers, carpenters, syces, dhobies, beggars, masons or goldsmiths. Three prisoners were arrested in connection with the riots at the police-station on the night of the 11th.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE RIOTS.

The "Native Opinion" says:—We are extremely sorry to see Government repeating the mistake of employing soldiers in the house-to-house inspection that they did last year in Poona. How and where Wednesday's row has began is not exactly known, but this much is certain that a previous understanding and mutual understandings we cannot give any credence. Any such organisation means time, and evidently a body of pioneers had been detected in it that must be worse than useless for such work. It is however, for the rioters to be the judges of the fitness of the occasion for unleashing their frenzy against removal to hospital or the employment of sepoys whom even at this late stage the authorities will do well to withdraw. We are told that the lives of the so-called leaders were considered to be in danger or at all events by the police them to be so, but may we ask who these leaders are? As an rule the so-called leaders have no power with the people. We certainly hope funds will be forthcoming to keep these rioters in comfortable quarters. Some of these lessons are more acceptable than accepted as such by the masses.

In *Sam e-Jamshed* writes:—Although to ordinary minds the late riots on Wednesday appeared to be unpremeditated, intelligent citizens, looking to their gloomings and such grievances, could not but have expected some disturbance of the public peace. The question may be said to be the outcome of the inability of the ignorant classes to control their excited feelings. The steps taken by Government are doubtless for the good of the ignorant people, but it does not appear that the example has been understood as the best means with their excited feelings, their resoluteness, or religious prejudices. We shall be glad, indeed, to know what the present proceedings are as to a sanitation as to the state of affairs in Bombay. Kind counsel and far-seeing General advice to the people and made himself acquainted with their views, feelings, and wishes, and were to take long the line of least resistance, always endeavouring to avoid doing violence to such people as were not actual convictions. The most strenuous exertions were made by the General to suppress the plague, and some steps had to be taken which were opposed to the feelings and wishes of the people. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah used much tact and sweetness, taking native gentlemen into his confidence, thus any intended opposition to his measures disappeared. The present Plague Committee, composed only of European gentlemen, although acting on the most scientific principles, omitted perhaps to use the necessary tact and touch the passions of the ignorant masses, which resulted in the unfortunate riots of Wednesday. Sir James Campbell and Mr. Enthoven have shown the same zeal and activity in other measures for the suppression of the plague than they do in the detection of plague patients; in making the lives acquainted with the wishes and intended legislations of the people, and had shown such tenderness in dealing with them, they too would have been as popular and successful as General Gaudet's Committee. They should have used more tact and patience in explaining their measures before execution. he explanations which his Excellency the Governor gave on Wednesday ought to have been given by the Plague Committee long before that day. They ought to have talk to leading native gentlemen into their confidence, and publish et those explanations through the widely circulated native newspapers, but such advantageous steps do not appear to have been adopted. An inclination to impress such a change in the composition of the Plague Committee is necessary. Two native gentlemen of experience and influence should at least be appointed on the Committee. They should be instructed to keep themselves fully in touch with the feelings and wishes of the native community, and to use tact and sweetness in dealing with them, always remembering that the secret of such affairs is success. Such considerateness in such matters cannot be expected to result from issuing strict orders on scraps of paper while continuing to sit at the office desk.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If Mr. Sharp-Kerr can suggest in your Sunday issue, who complains of the police playing polo on the maidan, what whilst passing through the maidan in the morning, is correct in his complaint, he should make mention evening his vigilance of the Executive Engineer P.D.W. By certain resolutions every morning we have a band to play besides in the maidan on two certain evenings of the week only, and no morning.—Your, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Troopservice Transport Dilwara left Suez on Wednesday, the 9th instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the 19th idem.

THE Royal Indian steamer Dalhousie left Aden on the 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the 23rd idem.

CAPTAIN H. P. De La Barr, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to England on the Bombay Invalid Establishment of Medical Stores on the 15th inst.

THE following will be inspected or granted by the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Two items of very serious news have come from West Africa this week concerning the movements of the French in that region. First came a report that British and French troops had come to collision in the Hinterland of Lagos, and that the French had demanded the hauling down of the British flag. The British troops refused to do so, and the French withdrew. The other report was of a much graver nature. It was to the effect that two French expeditions had crossed the frontiers of Sokoto, which is under British protection, and were advancing on the capital. This second message caused an intense sensation throughout the country, but happily an announcement came from Paris that the French Government had no knowledge of such proceedings, and that if anything of the kind had been done, it was on single without orders from the French Government. But against this there have been numerous reports as they had no desire to approach Sokoto. Later an assurance was given that there were no French troops in the Sokoto region. British officers and troops are said being sent out to Nigeria, and the formation of the Imperial Camp at Lokoja is being rapidly pushed for ard.

The House of Lords last week agreed to the Primate's address in reply to the address in reply to the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech. The Irish Local Government Bill was further discussed on Monday in a Radical Committee in favour of charging part of the Indian war expenses on the Imperial revenues was rejected by 183 to 91 on Tuesday, and a Bill giving powers of compulsory purchase to the Irish Congested Districts Board was thrown out by 225 to 137 on Wednesday.

In a newspaper libel action on Tuesday at the instance of a solicitor practising in London and Essex, the Lord Chief Justice, after hearing the paragraph complained on in which it was described as "a blot on Heaven's name, was, he there to complain of?" The plaintiff's counsel replied that the report was incomplete. The Lord Chief Justice said the more one saw of these libel actions the more indignant one became. He could not imagine who advised these actions. He was prepared to advise the jury that they would make themselves ridiculous they found this was a libel. The jury, without leaving the box, found for the defendants, and judgment was entered with costs.

A deputation representing the African section of Liverpool, Manchester, and other Chambers of Commerce, on Tuesday, waited upon Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office with reference to the commercial relations of Great Britain and France in West Africa. The interview was private. It is stated that Lord Salisbury assured the deputation that the negotiations now proceeding with France were of a precisely friendly nature, and that he saw no reason why they should not be ended amicably.

The Army Estimates for the curren year show that the total estimated expenditure amounts to £19,526,617, compared with £18,707,771 last year. In and then to ons a supplementary estimate shows that a further sum of £1,280,000 will be required. William Hancourt spoke at Bury on Tuesday, criticising the Government's direction of our foreign policy; and addresses have been given by the Home Secretary, Attorney-General, and Mr. Bryce, connection with the London County Council election, which is to be held next Thursday.

The Court of Assize in Paris, on Wednesday, found M. Zola guilty of libel in the law by denouncing in a letter addressed to the President of the Republic, the Court martial which tried and acquitted Major Esterhazy as necessarily criminal, and M. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £120. M. Perrenx, the manager of the newspaper "Aurore," in which M. Zola's letter appeared, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £120. There was a great popular demonstration in favour of Zola when the verdict was announced. The scenes in the streets of Paris at night were of the most extraordinary description. Immense cr wds shouted "Death to the Jews," and special precautions had to be adopted to secure the safety of M. Zola.

There has been issued from the British Foreign Office an important memorandum detailing the arrangements in the interests of British trade which have been made in regard to the Customs Conference, the representations of Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin. All the internal waterways of China are to be opened up to foreign steamers in June. A pledge has been given that no fresh restrictions shall on any part of the Yangtze Valley or region should be instituted, ceased, or ceased to any Power. A port in Hu-nan is to be opened within two years. The post of Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs shall in the future, be filled by a British subject so long as British trade with China continues to exceed that of any other Power.

The Times correspondent of the "New York Herald" has been severely criticised for not saying that no matter what caused the disaster to the Maine, the harbour of Havana has for a long time been filled with submarine mines and torpedoes which could be exploded by electricity. Here is Weyler's correspondent to the Associated Press the statement that the magazine of the Maine, in which the explosion is supposed to have occurred, has been found by divers to be intact. The members of the Court of Enquiry into the cause of the disaster have arrived at Havana.

A telegram was received on Wednesday at the Foreign Office from Mombassa stating that despatches from Uganda, dated February 24, report that a victory had been obtained by Major Macdonald over Mwanga whose forces has dispersed.

A great snowstorm is being experienced throughout a large region of Canada. A Montreal telegram dated 23rd instant says that for two days the train service has been suspended, the lines being blocked.

A special correspondent with the Soudan expedition, writing from Wady Haifa, names the middle of July as the earliest probable date when the advance towards Kharoum will be made.

The Prince of Wales spoke last Thursday at the first meeting of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and among other things said he may be mention d the Lord Chancellor's eulogy on the legal mind, at the Hardwicke Society's annual dinner; and Sir Walter Besant's lecture on King Alfred at Winchester. Mr. H. M. Stanley spoke on South African affairs on Wednesday evening last.

A double disaster is reported from the coast of Norfolk, a coastguard's boat and a boat from the gunboat Alarm both lost with all hands.

In Ireland the case of Lord Clanricarde between Mr. Justice Ross and the Land Commission has been decided in favour of the latter; and Lord Cosford's appeal against a decision of the Land Commission has also been decided in favour of the latter.

THE ZOLA TRIAL:

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS.

At the outset of the proceedings at the trial of M. Zola in Paris, on Feb. 18 General de Boisdeffre confirmed the statement made on Feb. 17 by General de Pellieux, as to a second secret document received by the War Office proving the guilt of Dreyfus, and added that if the nation had not confidence in the chiefs who were at the head of the army they were ready to leave the task to others. This declaration was described by M. Labori (M. Zola's counsel) as "an intimation that a verdict of acquittal would entail the resignation of the General Staff." M. Labori added that "the defence is thus confronted by an arbitrary intervention of the military authority on a question of justice." M. Labori desired to put certain questions to the witness, but the President refused to allow him to do so, the Court upholding its decision not to allow the Generals to be cross-examined. It was announced that Madame de Boulancy was willing to come to court to give evidence, but wished to be escorted there, which, in view of the scenes which have happened, was a very wise precaution. "There is no danger at the Court of Assizes," said the judge, pompously. "Let her come if she will." Madame de Boulancy did not appear. Major Esterhazy was called, but M. Labori declined to put any question to him, and after making a statement on his own account he retired. A protest was then entered by MM. Labori and Clemenceau against the refusal of the Judge to allow General de Boisdeffre to be questioned. The Advocate-General declined to offer any observation, and M. Labori supported the protest in a vehement harangue. The sitting was then suspended, and in the interval the public excitement found vent in a violent scuffle between the rival partisans in the lobbies of the court. When the sitting was resumed the protest of the defence was overruled by the Court. As to the second secret document Colonel Picquart declared that this document must be regarded as a forgery, and it came out in evidence that the paper reached the Ministry of War on the day following that upon which Colonel Picquart, who was known to be convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, had been sent away on a mission. Major Esterhazy was recalled, but to every question put by M. Labori his answer was, "I will not reply." Later Major Esterhazy, as he reached the Salle des Pas Perdus, is reported to have exclaimed: "I have rightly served that canaille!" General de Boisdeffre, who was one of the first of the high officers to leave the court after the raising of the sitting, was, on reaching the Salle des Pas Perdus, greeted with a loud shout of "Vive l'Armee!" He was followed almost immediately by General de Pellieux, who had an even more enthusiastic reception from the dense crowd which surrounded him. General de Pellieux, greatly moved, failed (says the Standard's correspondent) to keep back the tears which flowed freely down his cheeks while shaking hands with the crowd, who carried him along towards the door with ringing acclamations. Still surrounded by the throng, which now blackened the whole of the immense flight of steps, he was being applauded as loudly and enthusiastically as if he had driven the Germans back across the Rhine, when another military figure, among the very numerous officers present was singled out by the crowd for a triumphal reception. He was no other than Commandant Esterhazy. In spite of the fine rain which was falling, amidst enthusiastic shouts of "Vive Esterhazy! Vive l'Armee Salues la Victims! A bas les Juifs!" an old man, who looked like a retired officer, added to the prevailing enthusiasm, and caused even louder shouts of "Vive Esterhazy!" to be raised, by throwing both his arms round the Commandant's neck, and kissing him on both cheeks. At last, amidst the frantic acclamations of a dense throng that seemed to have lost all sane appreciation of men and things, Commandant Esterhazy, after shaking hands with the crowd of men who bowed their heads in obtaining the honour of touching his fingers was enabled by the police to drive away in a cab which had been fetched for him. Persons who indulged in the cry of "Vive Republique!" were roughly used. M. Zola narrowly escaped being mobbed.

When the trial was resumed on Feb. 19 Colonel Picquart, recalled, referred to shameful misstatements published about him in the newspapers and asked leave to call General de Gallifet to testify on his behalf. The President said it was not worth while, and persisted in this after a protest from M. Labori. General de Pellieux, recalled, declined to answer any further question except in regard to the Zola affair," and said the strangest thing in the business was the attitude of a man—Colonel Picquart—who still wore the uniform of the army, but had come to the bar to accuse three general officers of having fabricated a document and made use of a forgery. Colonel Picquart, in reply, denied that he had impugned the good faith of his chiefs, though his judgment differed from theirs. A sharp collision occurred between M. Labori and the President, and the attitude of the latter, who threatened the learned counsel with disciplinary punishment, provoked M. Labori to exclaim that he doubted whether it would not be better to leave the Court than to allow himself to be pinioned and gagged like this."

On Feb. 21, the thirteenth day of the trial, M. Van Cassel, Advocate-General, addressed the jury. He described M. Zola's letter as containing a vile accusation, arguing either unconsciousness or ignorance, an odious insult flung "in the face of the country and flying beyond our frontiers." He insisted that the experts of 1894, pronouncing on the originals, had been unanimous, whereas M. Zola's experts had pronounced on documents of questionable origin. He attributed all these scandles to a rich and powerful family, who, afflicted by the condemnation of one of their members for treason, began their efforts even before that condemnation. M. Van Cassel threw ridicule on the intellectual dilettanti who claimed the right to open the trial of 1894, and whom even revision would not satisfy, inasmuch as a fresh trial would involve the precautions necessary for the national defence. As for the Esterhazy Court-martial, closed doors were the rule in all affairs of espionage. Declamations against secrecy were mere stump oratory. The present trial was a mise en scene organised by a famous novelist, and had aroused the indignation of the country. M. Zola had given permission to a Berlin publisher to translate the "lettre a la jeunesse," and there was a determination (said M. Van Cassel, concluding), to make a stir which should resound beyond the frontiers.—M. Zola next delivered a long address in his own defence. Commencing, he said: "In the Chamber at the sitting of Jan. 22, M. Meline, the Prime Minister, declared, amid the frantic applause of his complaisant majority, that he had confidence in the twelve citizens to whose hands he entrusted the defence of the army. It was of you, gentlemen, that he spoke. And just as General Billot dictated its decision to the court-martial entrusted with the acquittal of Major Esterhazy by appealing from the tribune to respect for the chose jugee, so likewise M. Meline wished to give you the order to condemn me out of respect for the army which he accuses me of having insulted." The public here protested in no uncertain accents, and the President, intervening, said:—"Meline gave no orders." M. Zola continued, "I denounce to the conscience of honest men this pressure brought to bear by the constituted authorities upon the justice of the country. These are abominable political manœuvres, which dishonour a free nation. We shall see, gentlemen, whether you will obey. But it is not true that I am here in your presence by the will of M. Meline. He yielded to the necessity of prosecuting me only in great trouble, in terror of the new step which the advancing truth was about to take. This everybody knew. If I am before you it is because I wished it. I alone decided that this obscure, this abominable affair should be brought before your jurisdiction, and it is I alone, of my free will, who chose you, you, the loftiest, the most direct emanation of French justice, in order that France might at last know all and give her opinion. My act had no other object, and my person is of no account. I have sacrified it in order to place in your hands, not only the honour of the army, but the imperilled honour of the nation. (There were ironical whistles at the back of the Court.) You would pardon me, therefore, if the light had not yet completely illuminated your consciences. That would not be my fault." Proceeding, M. Zola contended that the trial had been throughout on his part a desperate fight against an obstinate endeavour for darkness on the part of the prosecution; that the army was dishonoured not by him, but by those who sought to identify it with the condemnation of Dreyfus, an innocent man, and the championship of Esterhazy; that the allegations relative to a Jewish syndicate were "poisoned bread on which the unclean Press had been nourishing the people"; and that his own condemnation, if he were found guilty, would do nothing to restore peace and public confidence, which could only be re-established by the revelation of truth. "How stupid," he exclaimed, "are those who call me the Italian; me, born of a French mother, brought up by grandparents in the Beauce, peasants of that vigorous soil; me, who lost my father at seven years of age, who did not go to Italy till I was fifty-four. And yet I am proud that my father was from Venice, the resplendent city whose ancient glory sings in all memories. And even if I were not French, would not the forty volumes in the French language which I have sent by millions of copies throughtout the world suffice to make me a Frenchman?" As reported by the *Times'* Paris correspondent M. Zola concludeded his speech with these words:—"Dreyfus is innocent; I swear it. I stake my life on it—my honour. At this solemn moment, in the presence of this tribunal which is the representative of human justice, before you gentlemen, who are the very incarnation of the country, before the whole of France, before the whole world, I swear that Dreyfus is innocent. By my forty years of work, by the authority that this soil may have given me, I swear that Dreyfus is innocent. By all I have won, by the name I have made for myself, by my works which have helped for the expansion of French literature, I swear that Dreyfus is innocent. May all that melt away, may my works perish, if Dreyfus be not innocent. He is innocent. All seems against me—the two Chambers, the civil authority, the most widely-circulated journals, the public opinion which they have poisoned. And I have for me only the idea, an ideal of truth and justice. But I am quite calm; I shall conquer. I was determined that my country should not remain the victim of lies and injustice. I may be condemned here. The day will come when France will thank me for having helped to save her honour"—M. Labori who followed, began his address by speaking of the clamour and passion excited by this conflict between the illinformed but certainly sincere populace and such intellectual celebrities as M. M. Anatole France, Declaux, Gabriel Monod, Sealles, de Pressense, Havet, Frederic Passy, Michel Breal, and Grimaux, the veteran patriot whom the army could not repudiate. Three hundred Deputies and 200 Senators, M. Labori said, approved revision, but the Government wished to hold the elections, but a mystery, though he did not think this possible. Ridiculing the term "syndicate," he could see nothing unworthy of respect in a family well-to-do but not opulent ruining itself in order to save a member believed and known by it to be innocent. Money could not influence public men like MM. Schurer-Kestner, Trarieux, Yauris and Reinach; artists like M. M. Carriere, Claude Monet, Alfred Bruneau, Desmoulins; writers like Berard, Victo Meunier, and Lacroix and Mme. Severine, who had won over all French women. M. Labori acknowledged that the majority were still against him and that odious Anti-Semitism had raised its head but it was this latter spirit which was the real insulter of the army, and the necessity of Dreyfus was becoming more and more fatal. Describing M. Zola as a creator of genius, a poet in love with the ideal, M. Labori called on the jury to complete the so-called revolutionary act by a pacific acquittal. He denied that the army had been insulted, for all respected it as the armed nation. Its officers were all brave men, but it had some permanent chiefs who were fallible like other men. Respect, however, did not imply that they might do quite as they chose, and if certain men fulfilled their functions by realigning, competent men would be found to succeed them. The law, moreover, stood above the army. As indicating who were the real insulters of the army, M. Labori quoted articles by M. Rochefort, the *Libre Parole*, and the *Autorite*.

Proceedings at the trial on Feb. 22 was entirely taken up with the speech of M. Labori, who reviewed the history of the Dreyfus case from the arrest of that officer in 1894. He declared that the prisoner had been convicted on the strength of a document not communicated to him at his trial, and the authenticity of which had never been verified. Counsel laid particular stress on the pretended confession of Dreyfus pointing out that this had always, under all circumstances, been denied by Dreyfus himself. Towards the close of the sitting, counsel raised a tumult by likening M. Meline to Pontius Pilate, and a young officer sprang to his feet and raised shouts of protest against the manner in which the army had been "dragged in the mud." A violent discussion then ensued among all assembled in Court, and it was continued outside after the court had adjourned. As the adjournment M. Labori was embraced by M. Zola, and many sympathisers came to shake hands with him.

The closing scenes of the trial on Feb. 23 were attended with much excitemnt and tumult. Seats in court fetched from 10f. to 30f. Extra police were placed without the building; and 400 gendarmes were held in reserve in the adjacent barracks. M. Labori occupied nine hours in concluding his speech to the jury. He maintained that the handwriting of the "bordereau" was that of Esterhazy. Counsel affirmed that the communication of several secret-documents to the court martial had been fully proved. "I believe" (continued Maitre Labori) "that the country will realise before long the gravity of this business, that it will revolt against the proceedings of those in power, and will protest in the name of eternal morality. This is what M. Zola has done. Counsel then drew a moving picture of the unhappiness of the Dreyfus family, and the courage and devotion displayed by Madame Dreyfus in pleading her husband's cause. He read a letter from Dreyfus, written from the Ile du Diable in September last year, in which the convict earnestly protested his innocence.

These passages of M. Labori's address produced strong emotion in court, and several ladies shed tears. M. Labori claimed to establish three points—namely, the Dreyfus had made no real confession, that the secret dossier contained nothing serious against him, and that Colonel Picquart's conduct in having Major Esterhazy's apartments searched in 1896 was approved by General Gonse, who could not, therefore, have been certain of Dreyfus's guilt. The Castelin interpellation of 1898, however, changed people's minds at the War Office. The persons responsible for Dreyfus's conviction felt it necessary to silence his friends, and, accordingly, General Billot maintained that the case could not be reopened. Here began the series of mistakes. The learned counsel concluded:

I maintain that in 1894, in the absence of proofs, an ephemeral Minister took upon himself to condemn one of his officers. Everything that has been one since has been done to screen and conceal the mistake. M. Zola's letter was a cry for justice and truth. (Murmurs.) In spite of certain agitators, it has won the support of all the chivalry and greatness of France. Do not allow yourselves to be intimidated. The honour of the army is not in question. Dangers of war have been spoken of. Do not credit them. All these brave officers, though they may have been mistaken, would fight with the firmest courage and lead us to victory. Do not punish Emile Zola. You know that he is an honour to France. (Murmurs.) Victories are won by the heart by moral forces. I, too, cry "Vive l'armee!" in asking you to acquit Zola. I cry at the same time "Vive la Republique!" "Vive le droit!" "Vive l'ideal eternel de justice et de verite! and it is with tranquil confidence that I await your verdict. Loud applause followed, but vociferous protests were soon mingled with it, and there were for some minutes conflicting cries of Vive Labori! Vivent les generaux! Vive l'armee! A bas Reinach!" Vive la France Vive la Republique!"

M. Georges Clemenceau, in his defence of the Aurore, used these words:—

Many Frenchmen say, it is possible that Dreyfus was condemned irregularly but he was condemned justly, and that is enough. It is the sophistry of raisond'etat. We dance every Fourteenth of July on the ruins of the Bastille, but we have preserved this other Bastille—raison d'etat, Raison d'etat it was which by the guillotine stopped the movement of 1789. There is no justice outside the law. No doubt it is painful to find oneoself in conflict with the soldiery de bra ves, gens who thought they were doing their duty. But it happens to everyone to mean well and to blunder. It happens to civilians without the uniform and it happens as well to civilians in uniform—for the soldiers are nothing else. Gentlemen, do us the service of nipping in the bud this beginning of a religious war. You have seen what took place in Algeria. Say, in the name of the French people, that we must have justice even for the Jews. Say to this beginning of a religious war "Tan'tiras pas plus loin." We appear before you, gentlemen of the jury. You appear before history.

The Advocate-General, in a few sentences of reply urged that not a particle of proof had been adduced, and that the insultes of the army now masked their real ideas with the cry of "Vive l'armee Loud applause followed, the general rising but M. Labori indignant at this last utterance of the Advocate General, declared that he would not suffer such language to be uttered in reference to him, and accused M. van Cassel of having conceived this phrase in order to evoke the applause of the packed public. His little speech was warmly applauded by the barristers present in the reserved portion of the Court, and by a small portion of the public.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The *Times'* correspondent thus describes the closing scene:—

The jury retired at half-past six, and were absent forty minutes. On their return they gave as their verdict that M. Perreux, as the publisher of the *Aurore*, and M. Zola, as the writer of the article, had been guilty of defamation of the Paris Court-martial. They said nothing of extenuating circumstances. The verdict was received with loud cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive l'armee!" and "A bas Zola!" M. Zola, remaining seated, said:—"They are cannibals." The Advocate-General called for the application of the law. The Court then withdrew to deliberate. They returned within ten minutes and read the long collection of laws under which they sentenced M. Zola to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3000f., and M. Perreux for four months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000f. They had given M. Zola the maximum penalty. A great cry of exultation went up from the public and the officers and their friends. Meanwhile, M. Zola's friends surrounded him and shook hands with him—M. Alfred Bruneau, the composer, M. Desbouttes, M. Desquiss his publisher and M. Labori being conspicuous in their demonstrations of affection. Then, as the officers made their way through the lobbies down into the great entrance hall, an immense crowd acclaimed them, frantically for many minutes with cries of "Vive l'armee!" "Vive la France!" mingled with "A bas Zola!" "Mort aux juifs" No body has been or could be surprised on hearing the judgment which condemned M. Zola to the maximum penalty, for the jury had not even ventured to give him extenuating circumstances, and the Court subject, like the jury, to military dictation, did not venture to reduce that penalty. Clause 31 of the Press Law of 1881 imposes imprisonment of from a week to twelve months and a fine of from 100f. to 3000f. for defamation, by virtue of their functions or capacity of one or several members of the Ministry one or several members of either Chamber, a public official, a depository or agent of public authority, a minister of one of the religions subsidised by the State, a citizen entrusted with a public service or mandate, temporary or permanent, a juror or a witness by virtue of his disposition. The law thus deliberately leaves the judges a large margin—from a week to twelve months. They have given M. Zola twelve Months. I cannot say how the jury would have decided without the imperious intervention of the generals. General de Pellieux said: "If you deprive the nation of confidence in the army, then at the moment of war, nearer, perhaps, than you think, you will send your sons to their butchery." General de Boisdeffre said: "Condemn, or else we resign." No jury in the world would have acquitted after that. Now the misfortune of this affair is that, on account of this military pressure, the conscience of the world will not be satisfied. This enforced condemnation will cause misgivings to the civilized world. Dreyfus has been condemned on a document kept secret from him. M. Zola is condemned under pressure from the army which overrules all argument and supercedes free judgment by an iron will. Not M. Zola alone has been condemned; the Republic has been so also, for it can no longer offer citizens under its wing the secure liberty which is its sole title to existence.

M. Zola, it is stated, will appeal to the Court de Cassation on questions of procedure.

MAINE DISASTER.

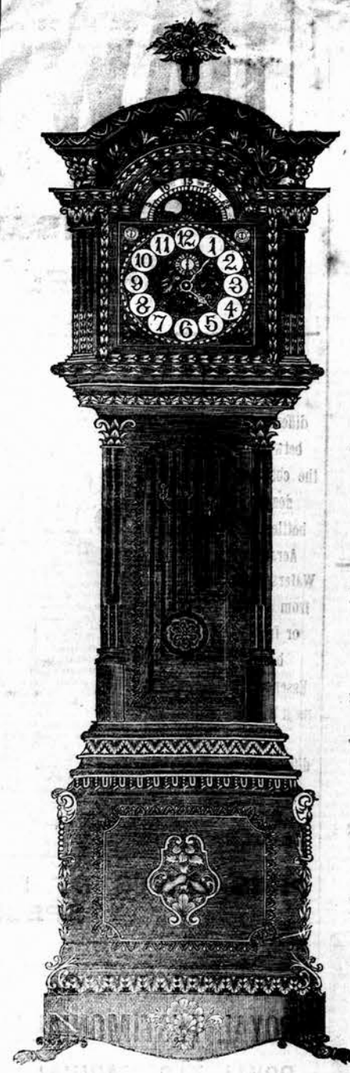
THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

As stated last week, the Queen sent a sympathetic message to the President of the United States, upon hearing of the disaster to the U. S. cruiser Maine at Havana. The following is the text of the letter conveying Her Majesty's condolence:—"Mr. Secretary of State,—I have the honour to inform you that I am commanded by the Queen to convey to the president the expression of Her Majesty's sympathy with the American people on the occasion of the sad disaster which has befallen their navy by the loss of the battleship Maine, and so many members of her crew. I request you to be good enough to transmit the above message to its high destination.—(Signed), &c., Julian Pauncefote." In reply, Assistant Secretary Day has sent the following telegram to Mr. White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London:—The President is deeply touched by Her Majesty's sympathetic message through her Ambassador, and begs you to express through the proper channel his grateful appreciation, in the name of the Government and the people of the United States.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Henry White, American Charge d'Affaires, from the Lord Mayor of London:—On the part of the citizens of London, and from myself personally, I beg to convey to your Excellency heartfelt sympathy in the terrible calamity which has befallen the American people by the loss of so many of their gallant sailors.—Horatio David Davies, Lord Mayor, London. Mr. White has expressed the President's grateful appreciation of the touching expressions of sympathy received from the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Mayor of London, and many other personages and public bodies.

It has been arranged to regard the wreck of the Maine as extraterritorial, and American officers on Feb. 19 began an investigation. Congress has voted 200,000dol. for the recovery of the bodies, to save personal effects, and to attempt to raise the vessel. Up to the evening of Feb. 18 142 dead bodies had been recovered. Ten of the injured sailors who were taken to the hospital have died. General Lee has declined the offer of the Municipality of Havana to defray the expenses of the funeral of the victims.

THE New York "Sun" publishes an article on the expense of the Navy which shows that the total displacement of the Navy has advanced from 47,671 tons in 1890 to 136,839 tons in 1897; that the number of officers required to man the ships had advanced in the same period from 507 to 822, and the number of men from 5,131 to 9,231. The pay of the crews in 1890 was 2,464,304dols., and in 1897 it had advanced to 4,207,553dols. The total cost of maintaining the whole Navy in the seven years jumped from 3,946,621dols. to 7,088,475dols. The experts hold that these figures show that the fighting strength has been more than trebled, the tonnage is nearly four times as great, and the cost of keeping the Service in commission has advanced only a little more than one-third. The same figures show that it costs as much now to maintain the cruiser New York of Olympia in commission as it did seven years ago to run the whole South Atlantic fleet, and sometimes the Asiatic.



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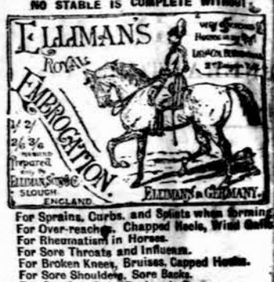

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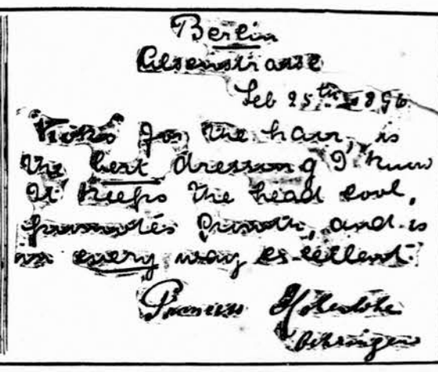

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